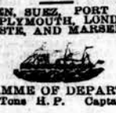
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,303 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th Feb.
L. Tasmania	4399	800	G. G. Perrins	27th "
M. Cathay	2963	550	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2864	600	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Gwalior	2135	500	P. Harris	20th "
L. Bokhara	2944	600	M. Weighell	27th "
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3112	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Ghusan	4509	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Nepaul	3598	600	J. T. Alderton	1st May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the above passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VERONA	3116	500	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	3609	500	J. W. Adamson	6th March.
ROSETTA	3582	700	G. W. Brady	20th "
VENETIA	3726	500	A. B. Daniell	3rd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

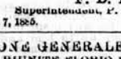
Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 380, (1st. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,00	35	1st Mar. 1885.
GIVA	3,000	450	1st April "
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	6,000	850	15 May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000 550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Maiorcich	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London:—

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	2,65	A. B. Gray	5th April 1885.
s. s. City of Khios	3,246	D McPherson.	5th May.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1885. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THE s. s. BONNINGTON, 200 tons, sailing for Havre about 18th instant, has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Passages will be granted on very moderate terms. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, at "G." shed, Prince's Dock.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "NUBIA," has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th February, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 827 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the forenoon, or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 26th February, 1885.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 14, 1885 Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS,
BY ALL MAIL AND PRINCIPAL ROUTES OR BY THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTES,

AVAILABLE for one or more passengers, any day, to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, etc., may be had to start from EVERY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Every information freely given re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, etc. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser, January Number, Anna, post-free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist Agents.

Bombay, 17, Hornby Row, The Fort.
Calcutta, 10½, Old Court House-street.

N.B.—Subscribers of Rs. 3 to C. M. M. & I. A. Newspaper, for 1885, published monthly, also have a chance of Free First Class Passage to London and back. Subscriptions to be paid before March 20th to participate, see January Number.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS
AND
DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	16 8
13 inch "Natural History" "	22 0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" "	16 0
14 inch "Comic" "	22 4
14 inch "Natural History" "	27 8
14 inch "Nursery Tales" "	27 0
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS "	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES each	2 8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects "	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter "	7 4
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured, "	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS "	3 0
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that PURDESI DEVIDIN MADARILAL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage to Mr. SOONDERRAO GAJANUN, Administrator of the estate of the late GAJANUN CRUSTNATHJEE the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at his office, No. 41, Medow-street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be thereafter completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered null and void.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, ranges of buildings or dwelling houses, built and standing thereon, consisting of thirteen pieces, admeasuring in all 30,550 square feet and forming part and portion of a larger plot of ground, belonging to Sha Gordhandas Bhaidas, and lease by the said Sha Gordhandas Bhaidas to the said Purdesi Devidin Madarilal by a lease bearing date the 11th day of March, 1882, and therein described as "All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 155 and 585 and New Survey No. 7-3721, containing by admeasurement 9,672 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements or buildings or chawls, built and standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99, all which premises are situated at and lie on the eastern side of Mount-road or Ghoudpdeo-road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in Bombay, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east and north, partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gunput Manekjee, and partly by a common drain or water course leading through the ground of Gunput Manekjee to the sea, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cassibai, widow of Crustnajee Rugunath Patell, and partly by the Mount-road or Ghudupdeo-road, and on or towards the south partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Mudon Crustnathjee, and partly by a passage leading to Gudupdeo village, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sha Gordhundas Bhaidas.—Dated this 18th day of February, 1885.

RHUNDEROW MOROJEE,
Mortgagee's Attorney.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE following will be found invaluable to those proceeding with the Expedition. They afford most grateful protection against the glare, dust and insects:—

	Rs. a.
SMOKE-COLOURED GLASS GOGGLES with Gauze Sides and Elastic Cords	2 0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Spoon-shape GLASSES, in Blue Steel Frames	4 0
BLUE or NEUTRAL-TINT Spoon-shape GLASSES of cheaper make	2 8
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Horse-shoe GLASSES, with sides, in Blue Steel Frames	5 0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED RAILWAY GLASSES, with Gauze Sides, in Blue Steel Frames	6 8
PINCE-NEZ and SPECTACLES for long, short or stigmatic sight, with Smoke-coloured or Faint Blue Lenses, in Nickel-plated frames	5 0

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS	from 4 0	to 50 8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	from 6 0	to 45 8
BINOCULAR GLASSES	from 20 0	to 50 8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up ...	from 3 8	to 22 0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS ...	from 4 0	to 13 4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA ...	per packet from 0 12	to 8 6
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES	from 15 0	to 22 0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES ...	from 0 10	to 1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES ...	from 8 0	to 300 0
HAMMOCKS	from 11 0	to 16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin	from 6 0	to 100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS ...	per tin, each 7 as., per doz.	5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	from 22 8	to 50 8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.	from 0 5	to 3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.		
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted		
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	from 3 8	to 5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	from 2 0	to 100 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather ...	from 20 0	to 100 0
RAILWAY KEYS	from 12 0	to 1 4
RAILWAY RUGS	from 10 0	to 30 0
SOVEREIGN CASES	from 2 8	to 9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.		
SWIMMING BELTS	each 5 0	
SYPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated ...	from 4 0	to 6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	from 1 12	to 8 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	from 22 0	to 50 0

UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LADIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

(SPECIAL FACILITIES)

FOR obtaining entire travelling outfits, reliable in FASHION, FIT, and QUALITY, and moderate in price.

MESDAMES SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating and good BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
42 12	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45 0
34 4	White Capsule **** very choice	36 0
31 6	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33 0
27 8	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29 0
24 0	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25 8
19 0	Alexandre & Co., a good peg brandy	20 0

On a purchase of 3 cases a cash discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, will be allowed off our credit rates.

MILITARY SQUARE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

Besides the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Departments of our business, Travellers will find every requisite for travelling, either by land or sea, at our establishment, and with the principle on which we carry on our business they will find we can afford to give them better value for goods than any establishment in Bombay.

Ladies' Leather Hand-bags, beautifully mounted, in all sizes and styles, from Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 7-15.
Ladies' or Gentlemen's completely fitted Dressing Cases, from Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 40.
Gentlemen's Courier Bags with shoulder strap, from Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 5-15.
Portmanteaus, Cabin or Railway, with Rs. 19-8 each.
Portmanteaus, Canvas, Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 8-8.
Strong Cow-hide Cabin Bags, Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Strong Portmanteaus, 12 in by 17 in, Rs. 31-8.
Strong Solid Leather Portmanteaus, warranted
30 by 14 by 13, Rs. 48
36 by 15 by 13, Rs. 55
32 by 15 by 13, Rs. 58
30 by 15 by 13, Rs. 75
Ladies' Dress Baskets, waterpoof canvas covered, round tops, 27 by 18 by 23, Rs. 26-15 and Rs. 29-15.
Uniform or Dress Suit cases, 21 by 15 by 6, Rs. 9-8, each.
Rug Stripes with card for name, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-4.
Carpet Bags, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.
Bags for Soiled Linen, Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-15.
Waterproof Sheets for Bedding, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8, each.
Deck Chairs Collapsible, from Rs. 7, each.
Rugs or Mauds, from Rs. 10-12.
Soaps:—Pears Soaps, from annas 6 per tablet.
Salt-water soaps, from annas 4.
Hair Brushes, from Rs. 1-4 each.
Military Hair Brushes in Case, Rs. 7-15.
Bonnet Hat and Clothes Brushes, from annas 12 each.
Flesh Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Nail and Tooth Brushes, from annas 6.
Combs in all qualities, from annas 15.
Soap Boxes, annas 10 each.
Razors, from Re. 1 each.
Razor Strops, from Rs. 2 each.
Deck or Tennis Shoes, Rs. 5-12 per pair
Table Napkins, from Rs. 3-15 per dozen.
Hand and Bath Towels, from Rs. 3-15 per dozen.
&c. &c. &.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD-LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the articles "WKED SEED" and "BARLEY" to the Bombay Tonnage Scale and to revise the measurement of "GRAM." The testing of same will take place at the godown of Messrs. Halli Brothers, Carnac-bunder, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 3 p.m., when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, February, 1885.

THE M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the above Company at their meeting held on the 12th inst. have made a FIRST CALL of Rs. 100 per share. Shareholders are therefore requested to send the same to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo-street, Fort, on or before the 15th March, 1885, failing which interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from that date.

By order,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January, 1885.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1885. Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummun-street Bombay, on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1885, at 4 o'clock p.m., (Bombay time.)

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-sheet for the period ending 31st December 1884.

2nd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 27th February, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummun-street, Bombay, 16th February, 1885.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES AND COTTON BUYERS.

THE HODGART PATENT COTTON OPENER, MIXING and CLEANING MACHINE,

Overcomes all objections to Machines of previous designs.

Absolute security from Risk of Fire.

Dispenses entirely with labour and beating with canes.

Guaranteed to open and mix 400 lbs. of cotton per minute.

References and full particulars can be obtained from

The Sole Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS,
29, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Where a Model may be seen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY DEBENTURE BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of these DEBENTURES are obtainable at par.

The Debentures are secured by a first mortgage on the whole of the Company's Property and Assets. They are repayable at par on the 1st January 1895, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on presentation of the Coupons at the Company's offices in Bombay.

Full information can be obtained by applying to the BANK of BOMBAY; the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA; or the MANAGING DIRECTOR of the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, aged 35, who after 14 years, residence in India as Private Banker and East India Agent, has resided in London for the past two years, is desirous of obtaining a position again in a Banking or Agency House, in the East Indies. The best references will be given, and first-class testimonials produced. Address A. D. S., care of Albert Saunders, Esq., 21, Great St. Helens, London, E. C., England.

THE ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that by a special Resolution of the shareholders of the above Company duly passed on the 29th January last, and duly confirmed on the 12th February instant, the above Company was declared to have been VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP.

By Order,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

FOR SALE.

GREY WALER GELDING, 6 yrs. old, 15-2, active and free from vice, up to 15 stone, has been ridden as an Infantry charger and is a particularly good buggy horse, believed to be sound and open to V. S. examination. For price and particulars apply to SURGEON MAJOR GAYE, Byculla Club, where the horse may be seen and tried.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lin Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier to ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has relays on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CLARET.—CHATEAU DE FRANCE, Rs. 13 and 15 per case of 1 doz. qts. and 2 doz. pts. A shipment just received.—MARDEN & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, 2 new Mahogany Cottage PIANOFORTES by E. Krauss. Apply to CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE at R. SCOTT and Co., a black Waler GELDING, quiet in single and double harness, and for a lady to ride.

PHIPSON and Co. have now received full supplies of Club Sherries—Rooderer Champagne and Kidd and Shadboltu Whiskies. List on application.

WANTED, by a mercantile firm a CLERK to attend to Inland Correspondence, good handwriting required. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

COL. F. M. ARMSTRONG, C.B., stayed for five days at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, and found every thing very comfortable. Food clean and go d, a first-class Hotel.

R. B. SON & Co. Daily Bazaar Purveyors.—Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Ice, &c., supplied at moderate prices, by R. B. Son & Co., No. 2, Crawford Market, first noticed.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker, Ladies' own materials made up, a large stock of Millinery, Flowers, Aigrettes and Flounce Laces in Stock. Meadow-st.

WANTED, by a European woman, an engagement either with a lady, or to take entire charge of children going to England. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 78 and Kilderkins Rs. 30, also LIGHT GRAVITY ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 72 and Kilderkins Rs. 28, less 5 per cent discount for cash. Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

WANTED a RETIRED NATIVE SOUBEDAR MAJOR, with high testimonials to organize Cavalry and Infantry Force in a Native State. Preference will be given to a Hindu. Apply "C. D.," care of this paper.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! clearing off to make room for fresh supplies; plain, Mechanical, Electric, &c.—STEWART & Co.

FOR Rs. 3-4 an elegant Table Ornament, Inkstand, and Stationery Case (combined). Only few remaining.—FALLON & Co., Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

DRIED COD FISH, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, and Oilmen stores can be had at PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, Wrought Iron PIPES 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ inches diameter.—EWART LATHAM & Co.

ALL SHOULD VISIT THE BYCULLA BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

PICKLED CABBAGE, mixed Pickles, Chow-chow, Walnuts, in gallon jars.—PEARCE, Apollo-street.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Burnt Almonds, Caramels, Pistachio Chocolate, Mets Fruits, Liquer Bon-Bons.—PEARCE, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses or should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

NEW WALTZ, entitled "Nina," by Music Master S. C. Gordon, author of the above. Price, Re. 1-8. Apply to S. Rose and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and superior old Persian Carpets of all sizes. HIRJIMULL & Co., Espianade-road.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, Rs. 14; Quarts, Rs. 7; Pints, Rs. 3-8 per dozen case. Apply to LYON & Co.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also of gloves kid and morocco in stock, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Parsonaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Alpacas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 30. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agents in Bombay, Edulies Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

WANTED, at the beginning of May, furnished or unfurnished, a suite of room in the Fort, for three gentlemen, including the usual servants' quarters. Address G. B. G., *Gazette* office.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Kaplanado, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES!—A large and assorted stock from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all comers.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Dharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CLEARANCE SALE.—GLENROY & Co., No. 59 Meadow-street, wish to dispose of their GOODS VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE their BUSINESS. An opportunity for Chinese, Japanese, Persian, and Indian curiosities and fancy other articles should not be missed.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LAKHA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

NEW SONG, "Waiting for the Morning" dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson Bart., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., Governor of Bombay Presidency, by S. C. Gordon, Music Master of No. 1, Grant Buildings, Bombay. Price, Re. 1-8. Apply to Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships' Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT is open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Hot joints from 1 p.m., Chops, Steaks, &c., at any hour, 38, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

PROFESSOR V. M. CHATRE

HAS arrived in Bombay with his troupe consisting of Splendid Horses trained to perfection; best Riders (both female and male) including a boy of only six years; Monkeys and Dogs trained to perform feats never before seen.

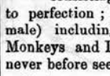
Performances will commence from TO-NIGHT in the Circus Theatre erected on the Esplanade, just opposite the G. I. P. Railway Boree-bunder Station.

Seats can be reserved on application to the Manager.

VENAYEK MORESHWAR CHATRE, Manager.

GRAND ATTRACTION.
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
Will perform their new Parsee Social Play
"AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP."
Adapted from Bulwer Lytton's
NIGHT AND MORNING.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE well-known and fast-sailing S. S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Passage &c. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

TO BE LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW on Pedder-road, nearly opposite to F. D. Parker, Esq. It has a Drawing and Dining-room and four Bed-rooms, all open to the westerly sea-breeze. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW on "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, on "THE RIDGE," a very desirable BUNGALOW lately in the occupation of D. Watson, Esq., now under thorough repairs nearly at a cost of Ten thousand rupees, and the owner is willing to make such changes so as to suit the intended tenants' requirements and convenience. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, on upper-storied BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the Grant-road station on the West. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Special Resolution duly passed on 7th January and confirmed on 29th January 1885, copies of which are now being circulated amongst the shareholders the sum of Rs. 375 is payable on each new share of Rs. 625 nominal to be issued to holders of original shares of Rs. 2,500 nominal, if applied for on or before 31st May next, and the said Final of Rs. 375 on each new share of Rs. 625 nominal to be issued on application on or before 31st May next, in exchange for each existing small share of Rs. 500 paid up.

These calls are payable to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers at 4 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before 31st May, 1885, when the new certificates will be issued only to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register on 31st May next, or their nominees in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER KURSONDASS MOOLJEE has contracted to SELL to Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY ABEEROODIN MURCHALLA, All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sheikh Bazar without the Fort in Bombay, fronting the said road on the western side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvi registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 59, and 7308, and old Survey No. 2-1575 and New Survey No. 1003, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Bhendy Bazar, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Chotalall Jooguibhoy, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Purchaser and that the hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35 and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Thacker Kursondass Mooljee. And that any and all claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 29 Meadow-street within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated the 17th day of February, 1885.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable bungalows and 1 Press House, &c., at Hingunghat.

Under instructions from the Mofussil Company, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows streets, Fort, the following valuable properties at Hingunghat; a large commodious dwelling-house containing 2 pucka brick and chunam built bungalows, one large and one small with outhouses, one tank, and one well, measuring about 5 acres, substantially stone and chunam built press house, outhousee, &c., &c.

For full particulars and descriptions of the properties apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows streets, Fort, or to the Mofussil Company, Limited.

SALE of Panwell Bricks, Waggon-wheels, desiccating machine, Portable Boiler, Unserviceable and Surplus Stores, &c., &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshops' Compound, Boree Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst, at 1-30 p.m. the following:—

A large number of Panwell Factory Bricks.

Some serviceable waggon wheels, buffers, portable boiler, with Engine, machine desetting copper-brass and iron cocks, spindles, C. C. plates, screw spanners, garden tools and pumps, leather hose, tools, harness, double wooden screws, cast and wrought iron pickaxes, powras, files, empty boxes, casks, cans and drums, bolts, nails, iron chain, belting leather, rope, glasses, grease, leather Ex s. Clan Mackenzie, rings and washers, iron T. and angle pieces, locks, wire, bees wax, carbolic powder, kerosine and street lamps, iron tree guards, cast iron tanks, old cart, old mutton benches, C. I. urinals, baskets, buckets, rammers, yokes, pins, chains, &c., &c.

SALE OF ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON in one lot as a going concern with all appurtenance in Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 16 of 1885.

VINCENZA COLMANICK, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
G. MANELESCO, of Bombay, European inhabitant, lately carrying on business as proprietor of the Roman Hair Cutting Saloon in Meadow-street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

Under Decretal order dated 10th February 1885 in the above suit Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises in Meadow-street, No. 42, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., the whole of the stock in trade of the above named Defendant relating to the business of Hair dresser and Hair Cutting premises lately carried by him under the name of Roman Hair Cutting Saloon with all the trade fittings and fixtures belonging and appertaining to the saloon. For full particulars of the articles goods and stock in trade and conditions of the sale apply to Janardhun Gopur, Esqr, plaintiff's solicitor or the undersigned in Meadow-street.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 serviceable pony dog-cart and a handsome roomy landau, and splendid Piano by Marcks.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 562 of 1880.

Keasowjee Jadowjee and others .....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Vasunjee Haridas and others .....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March 1885, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 10th day of January, 1884, the following valuable landed property at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Senay-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7531 square yards or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 487, 488, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopall, and partly by the house of Mr Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Baloo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hunsraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BHOWANDAS BANDLAY, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his office, No. 2 Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 79 Medows street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th February, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madge & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 bales grey shirtings, 10 ibs. and 8½ lbs
5 ,, grey dhoties.
2 cases coloured sarries.
10 bales claret union clotta.
20 cases Mogul prints.
20 cases German beer in pints.
50 cases preserve fruits.
A quantity of iron pipes, suitable for gas and water.
10 casks yellow grease.
3 cases superior playing-cards.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
143-A.D.—11 cases soap.

AUCTION SALE of surplus and old stores, materials &c., in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of surplus and old unserviceable stores and materials consisting of brass bolts of different sorts and sizes, brass hinges, buckles bolts and nuts, hooks and eyes, chest locks cupboard and drawer locks, drawer and flush handles, door hooks, door mardin, rim locks, assorted hooks and rings bib cocks screws, sockets, tubes, sentles, pipes, rod, rivets, roves, sheets, composition nails, iron hinges, iron bolts, bottles, pickle and liquor frames, tea pot, hotwater and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, butter cooler, dish covers, sauce boat, spoons, cruet frame, sugar basin, oval waiter, egg boiler, toast rack, salt cellars, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery by Mappins, table, hanging and wall lamps by Theodor Knaust, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., the property of G. POOLE, Esq., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast service, best plated ware, rich crockery and chinaware, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, Link's patent duplex hanging and wall kerosine lamps, handsome brass and teakwood bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing glass, clothes presses, chest of drawers, almira with plate glass door, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English built strong dog-cart.
1 ,, strong country built dog-cart,
1 ,, Pony dog-cart.
1 fast trotting brown country-bred mare.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 18th February, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN MUCCOOND GOOZER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Memon Abdool Sacoor Haji Abdool Lutiff and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Mahomed Mehroodeen in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of June, 1882.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate fronting on the south side by the said Muccoond Goozer Street, without the Fort in New Town, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2334 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the north by the sacred ground of Parsee Agiary charitable ground, on the south by the said Muccoond Goozer Street, on the east by the Parsee Agiary Street, and on the west by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the vacant ground Parsee Agiary charitable ground in the sub district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 464 and 2364 and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore described, on the west by the house of Bhora Ailybhoy Hyloolchand, on the north by the vacant ground of Parsee Agiary charitable ground, and on the south by the said Muccoond Goozer Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagia.

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
On account and at the risk of Ally Mahomed Jooma.
About 25 tons teak scantings, mark J.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES

On SATURDAY next, the 21st inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder to close shipment—

100 first-class teak squares.
And at Mazagon Darookhana—
25 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LAND ON BANDORA HILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, viz.

All those 2 pieces of land with trees standing thereon, situate at Bandora, Bombay, measuring 44 cathies in length and 22 cathies in breadth or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and chinaware, one handsome glass fronted double seated brougham, one powerful flea-bitten Arab horse, set of plated single harness, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments pictures, table, hanging and wall lamps by Theodor Knaust, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., &c., the property of G. POOLE, Esq., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast service, best plated ware, rich crockery and chinaware, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, Link's patent duplex hanging and wall kerosine lamps, handsome brass and teakwood bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing glass, clothes presses, chest of drawers, almira with plate glass door, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English built strong dog-cart.
1 ,, strong country built dog-cart,
1 ,, Pony dog-cart.
1 fast trotting brown country-bred mare.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A few lots of furniture consisting of chairs, sofas, cupboards &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton,
1 do. ,, ,, brougham.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton &c, at the G. I. P. R. goods depot, Waree-bunder—

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, at the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co.'s Mills, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

1 Cylindrical Boiler fitted with 2 internal furnaces, length 23 feet, 3 inches diameter, 6 feet, by Galloway and Sons, Manchester. Pressure allowed by the Government Inspector is 60 lb. per square inch.

A deposit of 35 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French-polished and mahogany French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table oleographs, rich table ornaments, one first-rate cookingstove, with 100 coal or coke, a strong district Tonga for pair together with harness, a strong useful country-bred horse height 14-1½ (with single harness) goes in harness and saddle and carries a lady, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of Mrs. WYATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st March at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood French-polished plain and elaborately carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, very rich velvet Persian Tressel and Axminster carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and chromolithographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property G. CORTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th February, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WALTER CARTER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from this date in the Bombay Branch of our business.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
Clock and Watch-makers to the Queen-Empress and Government of India.
Rampart-row, Bombay, and 42, Pall Mall, London.
1st February, 1885.

OOSMAN ALLARUCKIA,
NEAR ZACKARIA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

VELVET CARPET, Brussel's Carpet, Persian and Hyderabad pattern.
And Tapestry Carpets, various patterns.
And Oil Flower Carpet, large and small, Music Boxes, English and Hindustani tune, and all kinds of coloured prints.
Furniture, Silk and coloured Damask, Silk and Velvet Tassel for cushion, and Antimacassar, best black Merino, large Turkish brown Blanket, Plush and Silk coloured Velvet.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail	Mixed.
Departure from Bhownagar	A.M. 7-20	A.M. 10-45.
Departure Dhola.....	P.M. 9- 8	P.M. 1-13
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	P.M. 12-50	P.M. 6- 4.
	Mail	Mixed.
Departure from Wadhwan June.....	P.M. 2- 0	A.M. 7-10.
Departure Dhola.....	5-52	P.M. 12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52	A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53	P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	1-35	"
Arrival Dhoraji.....	7-35	"

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—

Vartej.	Singala.
Sanoshra.	Kundli.
Ujaltav.	

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.
Cooper, Madge & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Airy Passa, 76 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day from Mozambique, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R Johnston, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE barque Francis B Fray, 844 tons, Captain C E Pettigrove, will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,460 tons, Captain John Bellwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cocoanada with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Bengal, 1,005 tons, Captain W G Caudy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th Jan) with a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,214 tons, Captain J. H. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (24th Dec), via Galle. She discharged cargo at Galle, and came in Bombay in ballast.

THE steamer Bretwalda, 1,901 tons, Captain J T Carpenter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (8th Jan), via Aden. She discharged cargo of coals at Aden and came in Bombay in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr K Ebram, Mr William Case, Vety Surg J C Grainger, and 152 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Verona (s)	Loggin.....	London, Jan. 21.
	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter ...	Cardiff, Jan. 8.
	Culna (s).....	Bellwood ...	Coconada.
	Nyanza (s)	Clark	Newport, Dec. 24.
	Bengal (s)	Canly	Cardiff, Jan. 13.
	Commilla (s).....	Macfodyen..	Kurrachee, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Purulia (s).....	Turner.....	Persian Gulf.
	Iran (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Sheikh (s)	Johnston.....	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque F. B. Fray, Pettigrove, to Philadelphia.
Brig Airy Passa, Nacoda, to Mozambique, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bretwalda, to Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Mobile, to China, &c.
,, Princess, to Antwerp.
,, Nubia, to Gibraltar.
,, Commilla, to Katty war Coast and Kurrachee.
,, Krishna, to Cochin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—6 cases plate glass, Sajoomul Dewcurandas.
Nubia s—178 packages papers, S. A. S. Dawood.
Huzara s—35 cases burgundy, Barton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Altmore s—41 cases condensed milk, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.
Siam s—50 boxes candles, K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Co.
Bengore Head s—29 packages ham, oilmanstores, and medicines, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 7 packages confectionery, Essoofally Sullamanjee; 25 cases matches Allibhai Abdool Rehman; 119 packages varnish, dry white lead, turpentine, and linseed-oil, Wilkinson Heymood and Clark; 3 cases oilmanstores, Esmailjee Abdool Rehman; 2 packages Alsatia red, Jafferjee Sailay Mahomed Tazul; 30 cases beer, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 50 cases portwine and 15 cases claret, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 200 cases beer, Scrabjee Cowasjee; 30 cases beer, Barton and Co.
Chusan s—5 cases confectionery, Esmailjee Abdool Hoosen Allana; 60 kegs iron nails, Jaffer Vanjee.
Clyde s—15 cases cognac, Cutier, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—13 cases needles, Volkart Brothers, 120 kegs white lead, Wilkinson Heymood and Clark; 2 cases toys and mock jewellry, J. Neuberg; 5 packages provisions, John Fleming and Co; 182 kegs white zinc paint, Tyebally Moosa Yazkhanjee; 38 packages medicine, glassware, &c, M. Soorujram; 40 cases whisky, Phipson, and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chusan s—17 cases glassware, Soomar Veera.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Loanda—375 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Gokuldas.
Niagara s—73 bales wool, Tyebkhan Mahomed; 2,250 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 2,100 cwts bones, Curimbhoy Nanjee; 50 bales wool, Vrijmurtail Rungoomul.

FOR LONDON.

Ascalon s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 cwts seeds, Ahmed and 72 cwts dry ginger, Authoo Lailjee; 21 cwts dry ginger, Veljee Sounderjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Rythai and Co; 17 cwts ivory, Assan Noor Mahomed.
Assam s—4 chests opium, The B. and P. S. N. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bonnington s—2,008 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bengore Head s—227 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Assam s—1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bengore Head s—110 bales cotton, J C Hushby and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRA.

Assam s—1 case silk and caps, Mahomed Huson.

FOR ANCONA.

Accomac s—208 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 1,100 cwts rapeseed, Virjivandas, A. Blaschek and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Olcese and

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain L. H. Moule arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with the mails of the 30th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C Blew
Mrs H Wrymper
Mr F Fletcher
Mr W Little
Revd G W Manson
Mr H Rollings
Mr Hurst
Mr Man Sing
Mr G Sing
Mr Alex Coutts
Mr G B Studd
Lieut Genl Crealock
Mr W Nicoll, wife, & infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Hynes
Mjal Colquhoun
Mr F D Badcock
Mr Macleane
Mr and Mrs Watt
Mr and Mrs Duff Dunbar
Mr W F Lord
Mrs Blood and infant
Lieut M P Slater
Mr and Mrs Neill
Mr E L Hamilton
Mr Anderson
Mr Moore
Mr Fox
Col Perkins

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Hullah. Mr and Mrs Ritchie.

FROM MALTA.—Major H L Morgan.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Paul Brier.

FROM ADEN.—Lieut P C H Jones.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne on Tuesday, when Her Majesty signified her assent to the marriage of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg. The special envoy of the Sultan, Hassan Fehmy Pasha, was introduced to the Queen.

On Saturday afternoon three atrocious dynamite explosions were caused in London. One was in the House of Commons, which is open to visitors on Saturdays, and considerable damage was done to the Speaker's chair and the fittings of the Chamber. Another explosion was caused by a parcel of dynamite that was discovered in an embrasure in Westminster Hall, which caused serious injuries to two police-constables and other persons. The third explosion was in the Tower of London, which is also open to public inspection on Saturdays. The interior of the White Tower was much damaged and the place was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

A man named George Gilbert Cunningham, who was arrested in the Tower immediately after the explosion on Saturday, was charged before the magistrate at Bow-street on Monday with being concerned in the outrage. He was remanded for a week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon arrived at Charing-cross Station from India on Friday evening. Lord Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, and other distinguished persons were present to welcome the ex-Viceroy of India.

At a dinner given in his honour at the Leeds Liberal Club on Wednesday, Lord Ripon explained and justified his efforts to extend to the natives of India a certain amount of local self-government.

A conference on the subject of industrial remuneration was opened on Wednesday at Prince's-hall, Piccadilly, and was continued yesterday. Papers were read by Sir T. Brassey, M.P., Mr. Lloyd Jones, Miss Edith Simcox, Mr. L. Bell, Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., and others.

The Judges of the Court of Appeal on Wednesday affirmed the decision of the Divisional Court refusing Mr. Bradlaugh's application for a new trial of the action brought against him by the Attorney-General for illegally voting in the House of Commons.

The deaths are announced of the Marchioness of Normandy and of Viscountess Torrington.

Lord St. Vincent has died from wounds received at the battle of Abu Klea.

The Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple) has been offered and has accepted the succession to the See of London.

Mrs. Weldon on Tuesday applied to the Divorce Court for an attachment to issue against her husband for disobedience to an order in her favour for a restitution of conjugal rights. The Judge reserved his decision.

At the coroner's inquest on the body of Inspector Simmons, of the Essex Constabulary, who died from wounds caused by two men whom he had stopped on suspicion of burglary, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against these men, who, however, have not yet been captured.

Captain Vaughan Phillips, a magistrate, for Carmarthenshire, was found dead on his lawn on Monday, having fallen or thrown himself from his bed-room window.

A man and his wife were found on Monday mutilated and dead on the Caledonian Railway near Mount Vernon Station, having been run over by a train while they were walking on the line.

A force of police has been sent to Glendale in order to arrest a number of men who forcibly resisted the sheriff's officers. The excitement in Skye is very great and, unless the police were supported by Marines, resistance was threatened. A force of Marines, however, has been landed.

Sir. Parnell, M.P., speaking on Monday at Milltown, Malbay, Clare, congratulated his hearers on the successes gained by the Nationalist party, and denounced those who took land from which others had been evicted, but made no reference to the dynamite outrages in London.

A fishing boat was swamped on Saturday near Stonehaven, and four of the six men on board were drowned.

A young man named Robert Hodgson, on Thursday evening fired three times at a girl aged 13 and slightly wounded her. He had previously sent her a love letter, of which no notice had been taken.

The Capital sentence on Joseph Stulli, condemned for wife murder at Wilson, has been respited, doubts being entertained as to his sanity.

The Barque Wellington, of Nova Scotia, arrived off Plymouth on Wednesday evening and was taken into port by a Government tug, there having been a mutiny on board, which had led to the death of the master and the wounding of several men.

OBITUARY.—Viscount St. Vincent (from wounds in Egypt); General R. Budd, Mad. Ret.; Major J. R. Lumley, Bengal Ret.; Rev. J. G. Myers, Chaplain Ben. Ecc. Estab.; Col. R. Wadeson, Lieut-Gov., Chelsea Hospital; Viscountess Torrington; the Marchioness of Normanby; Lady Adelaide Kingsale; Lady Alicia Conroy; Lady Steel; the Hon. Isabella Mouatt-Keith.

Intelligence was received on Wednesday that General Stewart's column had captured Metammeh. Later details show that there were two severe encounters with the Arabs, in one of which General Stewart was dangerously wounded, but according to the last reports he is doing well. At Metammeh several steamers sent by General Gordon were waiting, and Sir C. Wilson, with a detachment of troops, immediately started up the Nile towards Khartoum.

The column of troops under General Earle has left Handab for Berber. The Monassir tribe has collected, and threatens to oppose the advance, but Lord Wolseley doubts whether General Earle will meet with opposition until he reaches Berber. It appears, however, from recent telegrams that he has had an encounter with the enemy, but their opposition was not prolonged.

The foreign newspapers announce the acceptance by the British Government of the French counter propositions respecting Egyptian finance with some modifications. The appointment of an International Commission of inquiry is not assented to at present, but will not be resisted two years hence. The subject of the neutralization of the Suez Canal should form the subject of a special treaty.

The election of one-third of the French Senators were held on Sunday under the new law of redistribution according to population. The Republicans gained 22 seats, the returns showing 67 Republicans and 20 Conservatives to have been elected.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, by order of Lord Derby to the governors of the colonies in the East, is bitterly complained of by the Paris newspapers as a measure hostile to France in her dispute with China.

A French attack on a Chinese fortified post at Keiung was repulsed with the loss of 70 men killed and wounded. The Paris semi-official papers declare that the incident has no importance, and occurred before the arrival of reinforcements.

After a week's suspension, the Berlin Conference on Wednesday met to consider the regulations for future annexations in Africa. The original proposition, as modified at the suggestion of the British Government, was adopted, and it is expected that the Conference will close at the end of the week.

The port of Beilul, near Assab, in the Red Sea, has been formally occupied by Italian troops.

In the Italian Chamber Signor Mancini, while repudiating an adventurous colonial policy, declared that Italy could not with safety and self-respect be indifferent to the pacific crusade of European Powers for the civilization of Africa.

The news of the renewed dynamite outrages in London caused great excitement in the United States. In the Senate a Bill has been introduced to prevent and punish crimes connected with explosives. Most of the New York newspapers express the strongest abhorrence of the dynamite crimes, and declare that the United States ought not to be allowed to become a nursery for such criminals.

At a meeting of Socialists in Chicago on Sunday the news of the dynamite explosions in London was applauded.

Sir C. Warren and Mr. Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic, have had an interview on the border, and the former declared that no whites would be allowed to reside in the Goshen district. Subsequently the Transvaal President issued orders to the Boers in Goshen to withdraw.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt R T Hawkes, B S C
Capt J Butler, B S C
Lieut F S St Quintin, B S C
Lieut F C Pascoe, B U nov S
Lt-Col C F James, Bo S C
Major C M Erskine, Bo S C
Major F H Blanshard, Bo S C

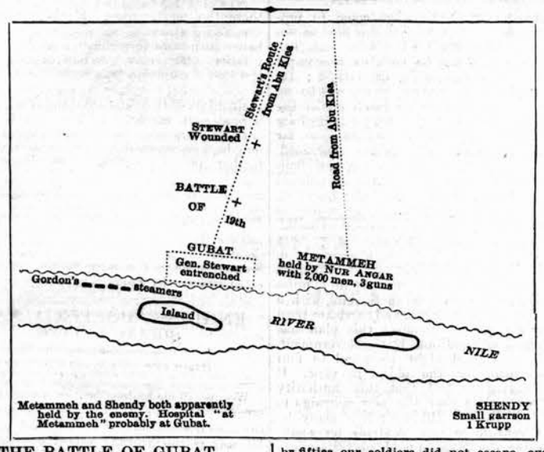
GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E C Buck, B C S, 1 week
Lt-Col M C Poole, M S C, 4 mo
Mr G W Cotgrave, Bo U C S, 6 mo
Lt-Col C Wodehouse, Bo S C, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E C Buck, B C S
Mr D S Aiken, B C S
Mr S Smith, B U C S
Mr W Sinclair, B U C S
Col G Martin, C B, R Cav
Major G F L Marshall, R B Eng
Major A R S Neill, B S C
Major H Paterson, B S C
Capt C H V Garbett, R B Eng
Capt J G Day, R B Eng
Col E M Cherry, M Cav
Lieut-Col H F R F Crawford, M S C
Major R G E Dalrymple, M S C
Surg A S Faulkner, Bo

THE BATTLE OF GUBAT.



THE BATTLE OF GUBAT.

MR. BURLEIGH, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been enabled—in spite of his wounds—to send a most stirring and graphic description of the Battle of Gubat. The *Telegraph* remarks that Mr. Burleigh's message is probably one of the most brilliant war telegrams to be found in the records of journalism. The telegram, which is dated Jan. 23, is as follows :—

History records no military events of a more stirring character, or situations more thrilling and dramatic, than those through which Sir Herbert Stewart's flying column have passed during the past week. Had the British soldier not once more proved a splendid fighter the story of Stewart's march would have had to have been gathered from other sources than the pens or lips of those who accompanied it.

On the 16th inst., when the column crossed the ridge of foothills that sloped into a wady, wherein Abu Klea Wells lay six miles to the eastward, few among the troops expected any fighting. The presence of Arabs was not looked for. Strange to say, that there would be neither rewards nor honours to be won.

On Friday I saw the first shot fired by an Arab scout, and was glad that I persuaded the outpost of the 19th Hussars to open upon him at once. Strange. An undulation in the ground left an opening in the wall twenty-five yards wide. The wall itself was twenty inches high, and the zereba was nearly 200 yards square.

Each man had his pint of water served out, half his day's supply, and on that quantity he had to work, march, and fight in a thirst-provoking country. Lights were all put out at dusk, and the troops lay down in square formation, with their arms beside them ready for instant use.

The battle of Abu Klea took place next day (17th). After we had undergone a night of alarms, and had had several men injured by the enemy's fire, the column moved out of the zereba in square, lightly equipped for fighting. A small garrison was left behind to guard the stores and animals. Nearly one hundred camels were taken with the column to carry water, ammunition, and Cacolets. These were all inside the square.

Just before the force set out Major Gough received a contusion on the skull from a bullet, and the command of the Mounted Infantry devolved on Major Barrow.

A fierce battle and hard-won victory secured to us Klea Wells, giving the troops an abundant supply of water, with something for the horses and camels. A bath or even wash in the desert was too great a luxury, only to be indulged in alongside the well or at a reservoir like Gakdul.

THE ADVANCE ON GUBAT.

By dint of hard work and going without sleep the column was ready to resume its forward march on Sunday at four p.m. The old zereba was emptied, all the supplies having been transported to the wells by working overnight, and a new small zereba and fort were built at Klea, which a detachment of the Sussex Regiment and a few men of the Royal Engineers were left to hold.

It was given out by General Stewart that the force should only go five miles out and encamp till morning.

The column got off punctually, tired as the men and animals were. It was with pleasure that we set our faces for another forced march to get to the river. Instead of making a protracted halt at sunset, the column rested but for a few minutes in order to allow the darkness to settle down; and then, altering our course so as to cut Shebacat Wells and the Arabs posted there to intercept or hinder us, we struck due south into the desert, in an attempt to reach the Nile before daylight, and before the Arabs could stop us. The General sought to make a battle easy, and the force should have entrenched itself, or, at any rate, packed its baggage by the water's edge.

Night marches are always difficult, if not dangerous, and with our animals the strain on the energies of men and officers were taxed to the utmost to keep the column together. In spite of everything the column often extended for two or three miles, that distance separating the head from the rear. This necessitated frequent halts. Completely done up, the men dropped asleep in their saddles, and came tumbling to the ground. Those who undertook to rest on the desert while the column closed up had to be roughly aroused to get them to remount.

GUIDED BY A ROBBER CHIEF.

Part of the way the force moved in columns of regiments, the Mounted Infantry leading, with the Hussars in advance and on the flanks. Although this increased the width of our front, it did not diminish the length of the column. Apparently Ali Gobah, the outlaw robber chief, directed our course, which was at times extraordinarily circuitous—now south, then south by west, and again south by east. Sir Charles Wilson and Captain Verner of the Rifles looked after Ali, in whose experience as a path finder they had great confidence. He proved a failure; he lengthened our way and wasted hours.

Silence was enjoined upon all on the march. The camels, as usual, disregarded this order, and made night awful with their groans and cries. Smoking likewise was forbidden.

Daylight broke, finding the column six miles from the river, and about the same distance south of Metemmeh. The objective point was to occupy a position on the Nile four miles south of Metemmeh. An hour before sunrise we had altered our course, turning more to the east.

THE ARABS ON THE ALERT.

Before the sun was up we saw that the enemy were on the alert in large force. Streams of men on horseback and on foot came from Metemmeh, interposing themselves between the column and the water we so longed to gain. For a short interval of time Sir Herbert Stewart debated whether to push on two miles nearer the Nile. As the Arabs mustered in force sufficient to seriously threaten our advance, he decided to halt upon a ridge of desert covered with sparkling pebbles, four miles from the river. To our right and rear lay a few low black hills, a mile to two miles distant; on our front the desert rolled downward towards the green flats bordering the Nile; for here, as at Dongola, the belt of cultivation is rich and wide.

Turning with a light smile to his staff, General Stewart said, "Tell the officers and men we will have breakfast first and then go on and fight." The column was closed up with the baggage animals to the centre as usual; the boxes and pack saddles being taken off to make an enclosure to protect the square from rifle fire. In less than ten minutes the Arabs were not only all over our front and flanks, but had drawn a line around our rear. Groups bearing the fantastic Koran-inscribed banners of the False Prophet, similar to those of which we had taken two or three score at Klea, could be seen occupying vantage-points all around.

The enemy's fire grew hotter and more deadly every minute. Evidently their Remingtons were in the hands of Kordofan hunters. Mimosa bushes were ordered to be cut at once, and breakfast preparations were peremptorily suspended for an hour, whilst most of the troops lay flat. Fatigue parties strengthened our position.

GENERAL STEWART SHOT.

In going towards a low mound, a hundred yards on our right front, where we had a few skirmishers, General Stewart was shot in the stomach. The command thereupon devolved upon Lord Charles Beresford by seniority, but he, being a naval officer, declined it, and Sir Charles Wilson took it over.

The mound on our front was quickly turned into a detached work, forty volunteers, carrying boxes and pack saddles, rushing out, and, in a short space of time, converting it into a strongly defensible post. The situation appeared to me so threatening that I took part in this enterprise.

Gradually the enemy's riflemen crept nearer, and our skirmishers were sent out to engage them. They were too numerous to drive away, and the nature of the ground and the high trajectory of their Remingtons enabled the Arabs to drop their bullets into the square at all points. Soldiers lying behind camels and saddle packs were shot in the head by dropping bullets.

MR. CAMERON KILLED.

Mr. Cameron, the *Standard* correspondent, was hit in the back and killed whilst sitting behind a camel, just as he was going to have lunch. Later on I received a graze on the neck and a blow on the foot from bullets. The enemy were firing at ranges of from 700 to 2,000 yards, and their practice was excellent.

The sun, ping, and thud of the leaden hail was continuous, and whilst the camels were being killed by fifties our soldiers did not escape, over forty having to be carried to the hospital, sheltered as well as possible in the centre of the square behind a wall of saddles, bags, and boxes. As a precaution against stampede the poor camels were tied down, both their knees and necks being securely bound by ropes in order to prevent their getting upon their legs.

The 10,000 dervishes whom the Mahdi has sent from Omdurman to annihilate us were blocking our road to the Nile; and over a hundred Boggara, the horsemen of the Soudan, and crowds of villagers who had joined Mahomed Ahmed's crusade hung like famished wolves on our rear and flanks, awaiting an opportunity to slay. Apparently they were emboldened by our defensive preparations, for their numbers swelled and their fire increased in intensity; and as stretcher after stretcher with its gory load was taken to the hospital the square was found too little, and the wounded had to be laid outside. Surgeon-Major Ferguson, Dr. Briggs, and their colleagues had their skill and time taxed to the utmost. Want of water hampered their operations terribly, and patients were also exposed to the enemy's fire. More harrowing battle scenes in a long experience I never saw.

At Klea the camels' pack saddles caught fire from the grass.

One of the most touching incidents in the zereba on the 19th was the wounded general being tended by his friends, two or three of whom wept like men, silently. Lord Lejgh Bennett, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, one of these latter, was himself shot dead shortly afterwards.

Our situation was unbearable. We were being fired at without a chance of returning the fire with interest. There were three courses open to us—to sally forth and fight our way to the Nile; to fight for the river, advancing stage by stage, with the help of zerebas and temporary work; or to strengthen our position by new walls to withstand the Arabs and lack of water till Wolseley should send a force to our assistance, we, meanwhile, sending a messenger or two back to Korti with the news.

FIGHTING THE ENEMY AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

It was bravely decided to go out and engage the enemy at close quarters. At two p. m. the force was to march out in square, carrying nothing except ammunition and stretchers. Each man was to take a hundred rounds and to have his water-bottle full. Everything was put in most thorough readiness for the enterprise. Lord Charles Beresford, who had been seedy since we left Aboo Klea, with Colonel Barrow, proved himself the commander of the new zereba, containing the animals and stores. They had under them the Naval Contingent, the 19th Hussars, a party of Royal Engineers, and Captain Norton's detachment of Royal Artillery, with three screw guns, and details from regiments and men of the Commissariat and Transport Corps.

All day long Lord Charles and Captain Norton had been doing splendid service whenever the Arabs gave them a chance, the former at the Gardner gun, and the latter with two of his light guns. It was nearly three before the square started, Sir Charles Wilson in command, but Colonel Bescawen acting as Executive Officer. Lord Airlie, who had been slightly wounded at Abu Klea, and again on the 19th, together with Major Wardrop, served upon Sir Charles's staff as they had done upon Stewart's. The rear of square was joined to the east of our enclosed defence, the troops lying down as they were assigned their stations. The Guards formed the front, with the Marines on the right front, the Heavies on the right and right rear, the Sussex in the rear, and the Mounted Infantry on the left rear and left flank. Colonel Talbot led the Heavies, Major Barrow the Hussars, Colonel Matthews Guards; Major Poe, the Marines; and Major Sunderland, the Sussex. Captain Verner, of the Rifle Brigade, was told off to direct, squares to march forward. When all was ready, the word was given for the square to rise and advance it moved off to the west to clear the outlying work.

The instant the Arabs detected the forward movement on our part they opened a terrific rifle fire upon the square from scrub on all sides. For the first few minutes many of our men were hit and fell. The wounded were with difficulty picked up and carried. As the square slowly marched as if upon parade down into the valley, we covered hollow intervening between the works we had constructed and the line of bare rising desert that bounded our view towards the south and east, shutting out of sight the river and the fertile border slopes.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

All felt the critical moment had come. Steadily the square descended into the valley. Gaps were made in our force by the enemy's fire, each man after man staggered and fell, these gaps were doggedly closed; and without quickening the pace by one beat, onward our soldiers went. All were resolved to sell their lives dearly. Every now and again the square would halt, and the men would lie down, firing at their foes hidden in the valley. Those sheltered behind the works was too great a risk, and time to waste ammunition upon us at that stage. Wheeling to the right and swinging to the left our men fought like gladiators, without unnecessarily wasting energy or throwing away too many. A more glorious spectacle was never seen than this little band in broad daylight, on an open plain, seeking hand-to-hand conflict with the courageous, savage, and fanatical foe, who outnumbered us by twelve to one.

As the square moved over the rolling ground, keeping its best fighting side, or rather I should say, its firing side, towards the great onrushes of the Arabs, the men around us fell fast, as though the square pivoted on its centre. Once it entered ground too thickly covered by grass and scrub, halted, and coolly swung around and marched out upon the open ground, whilst the Arabs on the right front, their "tomtom" beating and their sacred battle flags of red, white, and green flying.

CHARGING THE SQUARE.

Bearing banners lettered with verses from the Koran, a host of fanatic Arabs was the first to hurl its swordsmen and spearsmen upon the square. The column wheeled to receive them, and the men, by their officers' direction, fired volleys by companies, scarcely any independent firing being permitted.

The wild dervishes and fanatics who led the charge went down in scores before our fire, which was opened on them at 700 yards, and none of the enemy got within two yards of the square. This checked their ardour, which had been excited by seeing the gaps in our ranks.

Three more charges were attempted by the enemy at other points along the line of the square's advance.

At half-past four, after nearly two hours' incessant fighting, as the column neared the south-easterly edge of the valley to pass out of it, the Arabs made their final grand on-rush. Nearly 10,000 of them swept down from three sides towards the square, their main body—numbering not fewer than 5,000—coming upon our left face.

It was a critical time. Their fire had made fresh gaps in our ranks, and fierce human waves were rolling in upon every side to overwhelm our force.

Down the Arabs came from behind the ridge at a trot, and not at the top of their speed, as the Hadendowas charged. Gallant horsemen and wild dervishes led them, and shouted to their followers to rush on in Allah's name and destroy us.

Firm as a rock, the square stood steadily, aimed deliberately, and fired.

Again and again had volleys to be sent into the yelling hordes as down they poured. The feeling was—Could they be stopped before closing with us? Their fleetest and luckiest dervishes, however, did not get within twenty-five yards before death overtook them; whilst the bulk of the enemy were still a hundred yards away.

BRITISH VICTORY AND RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

At last—God be thanked!—they hesitate, stop, turn, and run back. Victory is ours, and the British column is safe!

The broken lines of Arabs sullenly retreated towards Metemmeh, but our square had to gain the ridge before escaping from their sharpshooters' fire, and getting a chance of punishing the daring foe.

Without further opposition, the British advanced to the river, and encamped in a sheltered ravine for the night, the men lying down with their arms, and strong outposts being on the alert against any surprises.

Every man drank freely of the refreshing water and, exhausted by the hardships endured, slept soundly, grateful that the enemy left them undisturbed for that night.

Whilst the square was marching to gain the Nile the garrisons left in charge of the hastily-constructed works sought to render our men all the help possible.

Skirmishers were thrown out about two hundred yards all round and the enemy on the right, left, and rear were kept behind the sheltering ridges as much as possible by good shooting.

The Baggara horsemen and the Arabs on our left and rear were looked after by Lord Charles Beresford with his sailors and their Gardner and were kept from joining their force with that on the left, when the grand on-rush was made upon the square. The 19th Hussars watched our rear; and, threatened attack upon the works were provided against on our front and right.

Captain Norton and Lieut. Duboulay, R. A., with two screw guns, pitched shell and case-shot, at ranges varying from 1,500 to 3,300 yards, into the dense groups of Arabs gathered around the Mahdi's standards. The practice made was excellent, and not only did it prevent the Arabs from forming their attacking columns in dense lines, but the exploding shells indicated to the square the points where the enemy was mustering in force to attack.

Our approximate loss in the day's fighting was, in and about the works, sixteen killed and sixty wounded; with the square, twelve killed and forty wounded.

The enemy lost a thousand killed.

Official returns new going home will give you the names of the officers.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, the square returned to the works, after having left a small garrison guarding the wounded in a deserted village near the river.

On their way back they drove the enemy out of the villages of Abu Kru and Gubat, and partly burned these places.

During the night the garrison at the works had two alarms; but, altogether, there was little firing, and the dark hours passed quietly.

The return of the square was signalled by great cheering from all the troops. The soldiers grasped one another warmly by the hand, and heartily congratulated each other. It was a scene of sincere enjoyment and earnest triumph.

In a few hours the camels left alive were repacked, our dead were buried, and, bearing our wounded on stretchers, the column, with its baggage as before, in the centre, marched towards the Nile at Abu Kru—the Arabs passively watching us from the distant ridges.

THE BURIAL OF CAMERON.

We, the correspondents, carried poor Cameron to his grave, and there we laid him with St. Leger Herbert, Lima, and Quartermaster Jewell. It was but a soldier's funeral. Lord Charles Beresford read the burial service; and, then, we turned away sorrowfully, each of us to help in the task of bearing wounded men to a safe shelter on the banks of the Nile, which we gained about four p.m.

ATTACK ON METEMMEH.

On Wednesday, Jan. 21st, a column, composed much like that of the 19th, advanced to attack Metemmeh, and we found the enemy had loopholed most of the mud walls, and were holding the place in force.

After we had manœuvred on the plain to the south-east of the town, firing at the fugitives running towards the north, the enemy unmasked a battery of Krupp guns and played upon us.

We could see the flags of the dervishes as they waited for us behind the walls, and it was deemed prudent not to attempt an assault.

ARRIVAL OF GORDON'S STEAMERS.

About eleven in the forenoon four of Gordon's steamers, under Nousha Pasha, steamed down abreast of the place where we were.

I rode forward and got aboard one of these steamers, and afterwards carried back a message to Sir Charles Wilson that the Pasha would land 500 men and five guns to assist us.

This they did and for several hours we poured shot and shell into Metemmeh. But we made little of much of this sort of thing with but little hurt, and at three o'clock the entire force withdrew.

Our loss was one killed and nine wounded.

Our Egyptian friends appeared overjoyed to see us. They told us that Khartoum and Gordon were safe and well, and produced the following letter: "Khartoum all right. Can hold out for years.—C.G. Gordon. 29—12—'84."

We further learned that all was safe six days ago, and that the Mahdi had sent 2,000 men on the 17th instant to reinforce Metemmeh, within which were 1,000 riflemen and 10,000 spearmen.

Olivier Pain, the French renegade, we were informed, was in command there.

THE MAHDI.

The Mahdi himself was said to be at Omdurman with 12,000 troops.

The steamers had not been in Khartoum for one month, but had been awaiting us at an island above Metemmeh. The vessels, or three of them, at any rate, are rather larger than Greenwich steamers. They are covered with heavy boards of hard wood, and, inside, with sheet iron. The hulls are of iron, and the general appearance of the craft is very battered, resembling nothing so much as an old hoarding in a shabby London street. Bullet marks have pitted them from the funnel top to the water line, just as a virulent attack of small-pox disfigures a man's face.

On board there are several hundreds of plucky blacks, led by a few Turks. As usual they have their wives and families with them. The vessels are more like floating houses than war-ships.

SHELLING SHENDY.

Yesterday evening the steamers threw fifty shells into Shendy, and have promised to return again unless the people submit. This they do not seem inclined to do.

We have been improving our defences, as we learn that an Arab force from Berber is on the way to attack us.

To-night a convoy, under Colonel Talbot, proceeds back to Gakdul with unloaded camels to bring up supplies and reinforcements. My messages go by it.

This is my first opportunity. As we all have been so busy, there has been but little leisure, even for writing.

To-day the troops were put on half-ration scales. To-morrow (Saturday, Jan. 24), Sir Charles Wilson, with Stuart Wortley, Captain Gascoigne, Captain Trafford and twenty men of the Sussex Regiment sail in two of Gordon's steamers for Khartoum. The other two stay here.

We have plenty of forage, and have an island on our front to which all could retire.

The total loss in the recent fighting is 104 killed, 201 wounded, and several missing.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

ATTEMPTS ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER HALL, AND THE TOWER OF LONDON.

THE "Dynamite War," as it is termed by the disloyal Irish and American outrage-mongers, was continued in London on Saturday, Jan 24, with some degree of success to the perpetrators. Accepting the privilege accorded to the humblest of the Queen's subjects, to visit the Tower of London, they cunningly placed charged machines of dynamite in the Crypt leading out of Westminster Hall, in the House of Commons Chamber itself, and caused, almost at the same time, an explosion in the Tower of London. In all three cases the material damage was comparatively slight. The public buildings are as far as ever from being blown down; but the miscreants have achieved the success of damaging the most cherised monuments of London, and have injured some of the policemen who were on duty within Westminster Hall, as well as some of the public.

The two explosions at Westminster and the one at the Tower were evidently timed to occur at 2 o'clock in the day, a time when visitors would be likely to be gathered in great numbers. As a fact the explosion at the Tower of London was some minutes before those at the Houses of Parliament, but the manner of the perpetration of the outrages shows that there is not the slightest room for doubt their being due to the action of the same plotters, and evidence is furnished sufficient to show that the plotters are more numerous than the band under Gallagher, who with three other, is undergoing penal servitude for life or complicity in a like plot.

The first explosion at Westminster was in the Hall itself, near the entrance to the Crypt, on the stairs leading to St. Stephen's Hall, and occurred a few minutes after 2 o'clock. It was clearly intended that this explosion should occur in the Crypt itself, and the fact that it did not was due to a most favourable circumstance. Some visitors were passing through the passage of the Crypt when one noticed a parcel on the ground. It is described as the usual "black bag," and, it is important to add, it was surrounded by a woman's or child's dress; and the visitor called her brother's attention to it, remarking, too, that "it smoked." Her brother at once seemed to surmise that the parcel contained explosive, for he uttered the words "Dynamite!" and hurried his sister away, calling the attention of the policemen on duty to the fact that a parcel was in the place. The nearest police constable, Cole by name, picked up the smoking parcel, and brought it to the entrance to the Crypt, where from its heat, or from some other cause, he dropped. it. It was fortunate for him that he did so, for in an instant a terrific explosion burst from the parcel. The explosion was so violent that it was felt on Westminster-bridge and in the streets adjoining, and the vast Hall was filled with a dense fog of dust and vapour. The constables and other persons there thrown down, and, indeed, the police-men Cole was very seriously injured. The stone of the flooring was shattered and the rails round the Crypt were somewhat twisted by the immediate blow of the explosion. Its secondary effect was to break some of the windows, and to shake down from the vast beams of Irish oak forming the roof the accumulated dust of ages, and it was this dust, with the vapour from the explosive, which together formed the fog. There had not been time to recover from the alarm which this unexpected event would naturally cause to all who experienced it, when a second explosion seemed to shake the buildings, and it was soon found that the Chamber of the House of Commons had been wrecked by a parcel of dynamite which had evidently been placed near the cross benches under the Peer's Gallery.

The force of police always on duty in the Houses was immediately strengthened by the addition of men from King-street headquarters and the Superintendent Gernon, who at once ordered all the entrances to be closed, and shut the gates of Palace-yard. The Houses were at once carefully searched in all parts, to see whether any more parcels were placed in a position to do injury, and at the same time attention was given to the injured persons. The policeman Cole was found to have fractured his ribs either by the force of the explosion or by falling into the hole made, in the stone flooring when he was rushing out with the lighted parcel of dynamite. Other persons, including Constable Cox, of the same division, who was on duty at the same spot, were also seriously injured, and were taken to Westminster Hospital, with the exception of a civil engineer, named Mr. Green, who was carried off unconscious to the house of a friend close to the Houses.

The Chamber of the House of Commons presented the scene of a complete wreck, and when the police entered it immediately after the explosion they found two persons, a man and woman, covered with dust and begrimed with dirt, who were running about the chamber in a most excited state. They had evidently been exposed to the effects of the explosion, and they were taken to King-street police-station and detained while the accounts they gave of themselves were being verified. The accounts were found, after the most minute and searching inquiry, to be satisfactory, and they were permitted to depart. As to the explosion they could say nothing, except that they were greatly alarmed by the force of the blow. The partition between the bar and the lobby was wrecked, the benches of the Government side were torn up, and some of the seats had been hurled up into the gallery above. Altogether the scene presented shows that the explosion was of a most tremendous character, and the fact that so few persons were exposed to its force is due the circumstance that the explosion in Westminster-hall occurred first. When this was heard most of the people hurried out of the chamber, not because they thought that a dynamite outrage had been committed, but to ascertain the cause of the great noise. All these persons had to pass through an examination by the police to whom it was apparent that the cunning perpetrators had placed themselves in safety before the fuses had burnt down to the dynamite.

As soon as circumstances would allow, the authorities set about examining all the persons who could know anything about the outrages. As Saturday is visiting day, there were many people about the halls and corridors, and besides these there were workmen engaged in the work of cleaning, in preparation for the opening of the Parliamentary session. One of these workmen was engaged near the Crypt at the time of the explosion, and he states that, while standing on the trestles of the scaffolding near the entrance to the Crypt, the trestles were blown from under him, and at the same time he heard a terrific explosion, and he was thrown to the ground. When he arose the place was full of dust and smoke. He could not see his mate, who had been close to him a moment before; but he could hear the screams of women. He rushed towards the steps of the hall where he saw a policeman covered with blood; he also saw the ladies who were screaming, and these he had previously seen walking about the hall. The workman said he then walked a little way up the steps and had got up only a few when he heard a second explosion. By the first explosion the frame-work and tarpaulin around the monuments, which were being cleaned, were destroyed, and the bases of the monuments of George IV. and William IV. have been damaged. A peculiar result of this explosion has been to cover the floor of the hall with fine dust and powdered glass just as King-street and Charles-street were covered after the explosion at the local Government Board offices. Another group of persons who have been questioned by the police includes the lady who first directed attention to the parcel when it lay in the passage of the Crypt. The gentlemen in her company was Mr. Green, a civil engineer, who lives in Camden Town, and he was so severely injured that he was on Sunday in a very bad condition. Just before the explosion he was showing his wife and his wife's sister over the Houses and it was from him that the exclamation "Dynamite!" came when he saw the smoking mass. There were two constables near at hand, and the poor fellow Cole, without a moment's hesitation, and with full knowledge that the parcel was dynamity at once took it up, and ran with it to where he could cast it beyond the power of doing mischief; but before he could do it had burnt his hands, and he dropped it, with the result that immediately the explosion occurred. The people, in their alarm, rushed the same way as the constable, and in the confusion and darkness of the moment for him, and were injured as well. Mr. Green himself was seriously injured. He must, from is condition, have been very close to the dynamily when the charge expanded. The blood was forced from his nose and eyes, and his clothes were almost cut to pieces.

Miss Davies, sister-in-law to Mr. Green, gave on Saturday afternoon one of the clearest and most definite statements yet obtained from any of the persons who were actually in Westminster Hall at the time of the explosion. She stated that at the present time, while on a visit to London, from Cork, she was staying with her sister and brother-in-law, and on Saturday the three visited the Houses of Parliament. After viewing the two Houses, they determined to go down to the Crypt and they had been seated on the steps leading from the floor of the hall into that place, when Miss Davies's attention was attracted to a roll of cloth about six steps down, from which a peculiar odour was proceeding. She drew Mr. Green's attention to the substance, and he, seeming either to detect by the smell or to have guessed that the parcel contained dynamite, shouted out words to that effect, and told the ladies to get the hall as quickly as possible. The three ran up the Crypt stairs, and, proceeding up the stairs leading from Westminster Hall to the Houses and Committee-rooms, told Police-constable Cole, who was stationed there, that something was smoking in a parcel on the Crypt stairs. The constable ran down and picked up the parcel, and, seeming to have some idea of its being an explosive from the place, ran up the steps with it, pushing past the little party who had informed him of it. As before stated, the constable either threw it or dropped it, and the explosion ensued. Miss Davies continues.

"Both Mrs. Green and myself were stunned by the concussion. I was not knocked down, but I was blown against something, and lost my hearing almost entirely. My sister and I were just outside the gates, and we fell together into the hole caused by the explosion. We scrambled out of it as fast as we could, but my sister hurt one of her legs in the fall. I seemed to have fallen holding one of my sister's children, but could not find it from the force of the shock we could see nothing. It was pitch dark. Dust was flying about the hall, and it was several minutes before it was light enough to distinguish anything. We then saw Mr. Green lying at another hole caused by the dynamite, and there were two policemen (the constables Cole and Cox); but he was rescued as quickly as possible and removed to a private house adjoining. He was perfectly stunned by the explosion, and has suffered greatly from internal hæmorrhage since. His chest has been much injured externally, and it is believed that he has ruptured some blood-vessels both on the chest and in the stomach. He has recognized no one since the explosion, and is very ill. He appears to have been much disfigured. His clothing has been torn to shreds, and he has lost his hat. Mrs. Green and I lost our bonets, muffs, and bags and I had a skirt torn from my waist. My sister and I were covered with dirt, and my sealskin tippet was blown to pieces. Mrs. Green and I, although we feel well now, are very deaf. I do not think either I or Mrs. Green will suffer materially from the outrage, but my brother-in-law is in a very serious condition. The doctor has not yet been able to thoroughly examine him."

For the members of Parliament, who came quickly upon the scene, the disordered chamber of the House of Commons had greater attraction than the inspection of Westminster Hall. Nothing was allowed to be removed, and the place was left as it appeared immediately after the explosion in order that the experts should be able to throw whatever light they could upon the outrage by a closer examination of the spot in an unaltered condition. Colonel Majendie, Colonel Ford, and Dr. Dupres were there; but they would according to instructions from heard quarters, say nothing, and, indeed, there was little to say, for the spectator had only to look round to see for himself all that could be told him. The carving from the woodwork were lying on the floor, the clock had stopped at 14 minutes past 2, this marking the time of the second explosion, and the work was seen to be twisted about in the immediate neigbourhood

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

CONSOLS in London are again ⅛ lower at 99, and Indian Securities show a decline of ⅛ in the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. Even at the reduced rates quoted, Reuter says Rupee Paper is quite nominal, and it is evident from the simultaneous fall now going on both in Indian Loans and the English funds that the political situation is looked upon with some degree of apprehension.

The London General Produce markets are without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. In spot values the only change is a decline of 1-16d. in Fine Broach, but to arrive Americans are quoted 1-64d. lower all round. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are reported 1-16 cent higher, whilst June shipment is 4 points lower. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' Receipts	14,000	11,000	27,000
Three days'	24,000	22,000	44,000
Total since 1st Sept..	4,284,000	4,190,000	4,679,000

We have still to report very quiet markets here. The decline in exchange is enabling a few orders to be put through, but fresh offers from home are few and far between, consumers of Surats having apparently made up their minds that they have only to wait long enough to get in at their own prices. Our crop will of course have to go forward ultimately at the best price obtainable, but this will be affected a good deal by its actual extent. To all present appearance it will prove a small one. We quote :—

	F.G.F.	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Omras, ready.....	Rs. 190	Rs. 192	Rs. 198	Rs. 206
Broach, March.....	..	,, 226	..	..
Dholleras, April.....	..	,, 196	,, 200	,, 208

WHEAT remains unaltered, but supplies are diminishing daily. Prices for ready are Rs. 22-8 for No. 1 White Pessy, Rs. 17 for Khatha.

SEEDS are dull at unaltered, values.

FREIGHTS keep very firm. For ready shipment we quote Liverpool measurement 30s., London 32s. 6d., Antwerp 32s. 6d. For March-April a line of business is reported at 25s. for Liverpool, and 26s. 3d. is the quoted rate for open charter.

COALS are firm. A cargo of Cardiff just arrived has been sold at Rs. 17 per ton alongside, but forward there are no buyers over Rs. 15½.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter quotes Bar Silver down to 48⅜d., and private messages, we hear, report 48⅜d. per oz. We accordingly opened weak at a decline of 1-32d., and during the day a further fall of 1-32d. was established, making the drop since last night 1-16d. The feeling still continues weak, and in the present temper of the market 1s. 6¼d. for demand Bank Bills is talked of as quite a likely figure. Unless however, something of an adverse character politically is developed, we should be inclined to think a reaction as by no means unlikely in the course of the next few days. Our export trade must come to the front some time, and when it does a change is pretty certain to set in. Closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 6 ¾d.	per rupee
Do Telegraphic	Is. 6 11-16d.	,,
Do Three months' sight..	Is. 6 29-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	Is. 7 1-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	201¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone a further decline to-day, and at the close we quote Fours Rs. 96⅜, Fours and-a-half Rs. 99. Buyers have quite withdrawn for the time being, and as things look at the moment we shall no doubt go lower.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are quiet but pretty firm. Orientals and Kutao Muckonjee have improved Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced to Rs. 95 premium, buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	7561
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,305	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 183	510
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	400
Allianee Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhowinggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Budneera Manfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	..	500
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	231
Coopia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	730
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	285
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	880
Golam Babu S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,042	1,000	1,000	..	268
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	500	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,175
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	450	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Indian Manuf. Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	..	850
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	435
Jaffer Ali Sons Co. ..	1,31	500	500	Rs. 40	580
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,050xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	134 xd.
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	2 900
Mahalukshmi	668	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,161
Muzagon Spinning Co.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 9	167½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
National Spinning	60	1,000	1,000	..	480
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	120
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	970
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2	490
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 1	175
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	765
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,350
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	525
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	160

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		710
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	330

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares...	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	30
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares....	£1	£18	6—0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	160	Rs. 4	145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	205
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	90 xd.
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	95
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,150
Do. New Shares ..	1,000	500	300	60	825
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.....	1,000	100	100	..	70
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	72
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	43
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36p. a.	319
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	319
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	95
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	360	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,450
Remedy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	15
Thacker & Co. Ld.'	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,185
Western India Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Wallace Hotel Co.	1,000	125	75	12 p.ct.	127
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	300	100	100	6	100
	1,500	100	100	..	100

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University Registrar.

Bombay, February 11, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HERIOT—January 23, at St Margaret's, Broughty Ferry, the wife of W. Maitland Heriot, of a daughter.
LANG—January 21, at Lincoln House, Acton, W, the wife of Charles Augustus Lang, of a son.
LEIGH—January 11, at Kingstown, Ireland, the wife of Captain H P P Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.
STEWART—January 18, at Newstead-road, Lee Kent, the wife of E Stewart, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DREW—AGNEW—January 22, at St John's Hampstead, by the Rev S B Burnaby, M A, Vicar of the parish, Alfred Henry Drew, M A, L L B, of Singapore, only son of John Matthews Drew, of Broadclyst, Devon, to Maud Frances, youngest daughter of Major-General Agnew, of No 6, Belsize-park-gardens, N W.
EARWAKER—DUFF—January 22, at St George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev B Savory, M A, Herbert John Earwaker, son of Thomas Earwaker, Inland Revenue, Somerset House, to Emily Anne (Millie), daughter of the late Alexander Duff, of Port Louis, Mauritius.
KAVANAGH—WYNTER—January 20, at Dawlish, by the Rev. H. P. Somerset, Vicar of Raglan, assisted by the Rev J A Bullen, Vicar, the Rev J D Kavanagh, to Emily Agnes, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Rose Wynter, Bombay Army.
SCOTT—BEAVER—January 20, at St Paul's Brighton, by the Rev. Prebendary the Rev William Scott, of Cowley St John, Oxford, son of the late Rev. John Scott, Incumbent of All Saints', Clapham park, to Mary daughter of the late Major Herbert Reaver, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

BUDD—January 22, at his residence, Belfont, The Parkt Cheltenham, General Richard Budd, Retired Lis. Madras Army, in his 96th year.
CHESTER—January 21, at her residence, 130, Abbey-road, Kilburn, Margaret Mundy Chester, widow of Colonel C Chester, late of H E I C, and Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.
HUGHES—January 4, at Hastings, Henrietta Ellen, beloved wife of A. W. Hughes, of Bombay Uncovenated Service, aged 47 years.
MUZIO—January 20, at his residence, 33, Highbury-grove, N, James R A. Muzio, Esq, formerly of the Treasury, East India House, and late Secretary of the Guarantee Society, Birchin-lane, aged 81.
POPE—January 20, at 48, Welbeck-street, Cavendish square, W, in his 80th year, Major-General George Pope, C.B, late H E I C S, youngest son of the late Robert Pope, Esq, of Navidale, in the county of Sutherland.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

WE may expect from hour to hour the news of the attack on Metammeh, which Sir Redvers Buller intended to assault on Sunday last—the day on which, as our London correspondent has informed us, Lord Wolseley himself was to arrive at Gubat. So that the attack was probably delivered in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and under his direction. The 18th Royal Irish, who started from Korti on the 28th January, have arrived at Gubat, to strengthen the little force entrenched there for the assault on Metammeh. When Stewart's force arrived at Gubat after the two serious engagements which were so hotly contested, they learned that Metammeh was held by a thousand riflemen and ten thousand spearmen, and that the Mahdi had despatched two thousand men from Omdurman to reinforce them. A Frenchman named Olivier Pain was said to be in command at Metammeh. A force from Berber was subsequently sent forward to still further strengthen that important position, but we now learn that on hearing of the late General Earle's success at Dulka they hastily returned to Berber. It is clear from all this that the attention of the Mahdi and his lieutenants has been fully directed to the importance of holding Metammeh with a large force, and that measures were in progress a month ago, and until within the last few days, to strengthen it. The result of the attack which General Sir Redvers Buller intended to make on Sunday will consequently be of considerable moment. The success of the assault on the position at Kerbekan gives ground to hope that the attack on Metammeh will be equally successful. The Mahdi, who was at Omdurman when Stewart's force reached the Nile at Gubat, had twelve thousand troops under his personal command. That is nearly a month since, and it is not likely that this force will be idle while the fate of the campaign may be decided by some unexpected movement. The military critic of the *Times*, who is understood to be a high military authority, when writing on January the 30th, before the fall of Khartoum was known, showed a full appreciation of the dangers which would inevitably follow from that which had occurred, though he was not aware of the fact when he wrote. Speaking of the presence of steamers above Metammeh—which had been there a month—the military critic wrote : "The appearance of these steamers, proving that the grand soldier who holds Khartoum was safe at his post of unequalled honour, must have been indeed welcome to the force which had undergone so many trials and dangers. General Gordon, by the rare genius which will place his name foremost among the great Englishmen of the age, has saved the present military situation." As a matter of fact, the military situation had not been saved. It was compromised, and the fight at Metammeh has probably decided whether it can be re-established before the arrival of reinforcements now being organised in England and in India.

It was felt in London three weeks ago by the experts that the position—even had Khartoum been able to hold out—had become one of grave danger. We pointed out at that time that the strategical situation was as bad as it could be, the small invading force being broken up into fragments completely isolated the one from the other, and exposed individually to the attacks of a superior force moving upon interior lines. No doubt the scarcity of water and the difficulty of transport prescribed the dispositions made. But the possibility of disaster was obvious. The *Times* military writer said that if the enemy that was beaten at Abuklea was able to fight again—and he was—the position would be critical in the extreme. "Such a further resistance would," he says, "be a fact of the utmost gravity, and its probability must now be admitted. Under any circumstances, the time has come to prepare for instant action. With the hot season approaching, there is not a day to be lost. The news of to-morrow may be such as to compel operations on a large scale, or retreat ; for under certain contingencies, there will be no third course. Retreat is absolutely out of the question. It remains to prepare for immediate action. The whole force on the Nile is, as far as practicable communications are concerned, *en l'air*. This is the direct result of the adoption of the advance in boats, and it was pointed out months ago. The last whaler has long since left Gemai, and the Nile, as a line of advance for reinforcements, has ceased to exist." The writer then went on to recommend that a force of 4,000 men, including a regiment of Indian lancers, should be got ready in Bombay, and that a light railway at least fifty miles in length should be ordered to Suakim, with a view to crush Osman Digma and extricate Lord Wolseley *via* Berber. In effect this plan has been adopted with additions by the Government, which has preferred eight thousand to four thousand men, for the object in view. It is discouraging to find that this authority informs the public that the new campaign in the Soudan will cost millions ; how many he does not venture to say. And all for what ? To conquer the Soudan and convert it into an Egypto-English province ? This appeared to be the intention of the Government from the tenour of the announcements to hand yesterday. If the actual or virtual acquisition of the Soudan were to be the equivalent for all the bloodshed and all the millions, people might be reconciled to the new departure which the Government would appear to have resolved upon. Whether they have really decided to take that course, is, however, far from certain. Mr. Chamberlain, whose voice is perhaps the most potential in the Cabinet next to that of Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking on the 29th of January, after the receipt of the news of Abuklea, said that it was a relief to hear that the gallant band of heroes led by General Stewart were at last in safety, and that the Government would not desert General Gordon, or abandon the Egyptian garrisons to their fate. And he added that "whenever this work of mercy is happily accomplished, as now we may have good confidence it soon will be, I hope we shall leave this country to its own people, and that we shall leave the savage tribesmen, whom we must respect, although we have found them confronting us as foes—we will leave them to choose their own form of government, and the rulers that they will respect." Within three weeks of this declaration we have the announcement that Prince Hassan Pasha is to be established at Korti as Governor-General of the Soudan. This does not indicate that the savage tribesmen are to be left to choose their own government, and rulers whom they can respect. Nor does it confirm the belief that the Soudan will be virtually annexed by England, so that civilization may be brought by force of arms to the tents of the fierce nomads.

For the moment the policy of the Government is to crush the Mahdi, and to crush Osman Digma. If the British taxpayers are to pour out their millions and British soldiers their blood, for the accomplishment of these two uninviting results, they will probably insist upon knowing what is the policy which the Government proposes to pursue when the Mahdi and Osman Digma are added to the number of Soudanese slaughtered in this useless and inexcusable quarrel. Nations fight for territory or for power, and a government has been known to fight for an idea. But the Gladstone Ministry is content to fight for the satisfaction of crushing two individuals whom our blunders and maladroitness have alone made famous. Lord Wolseley's instructions, identical in their purport with those given to General Gordon himself, were to hand over the country to a chief, or a combination of chiefs, who might be willing to accept the gift. If a man be wanted to carry out that programme, Lord Dufferin might lend the services of Sir Lepel Griffin for a month or six weeks to the Government at home. He would doubtless find some Abdul Rahman willing to accept the task of ruling the Soudan in consideration of a subsidy, and a few compliments. General Gordon thought he had found such a man in Zebehr ; but the Government, which stands in awe of Exeter Hall, would not consent to that solution of the difficulty, Zebehr being in the odour of slave-driving. Lord Wolseley supposes that a Prince and a Pasha forwarded from Cairo to Korti, will meet the exigencies of the time. He is certainly mistaken. The brother of the Khedive of necessity combines in his own person every element that is hateful to the Soudanese, who have revolted against the oppression of the Egyptian tax-gatherer. The new Governor-General will be as helpless a puppet at Korti as Lord Lytton's Wali, poor Shere Ali, was at Kandahar. But if a man be wanted to take over the Soudan, he can be found. And so perhaps could an intelligible policy in regard to the Soudan, if the Ministry would, even at the eleventh hour, resolutely seek it.

THE negotiations with respect to the Afghan boundary appear to have arrived at the *impasse* which was foreseen. M. Lessar, who is now in London, has, to put it briefly, placed the case of the famous "Russian map" before the British Government. We explained, when the Commission was first resolved upon, the nature of the rival contentions of the British Government, as the bottle-holder of Afghanistan, and of the Russian Government fighting for its own hand. According to the British view, sustained by maps of no particular authority, inasmuch as they had not been founded upon any actual survey, the Afghan frontier runs from Khoja Saleh across the desert to the westward as far as Sarrakhs. This line crosses the Murghab at Robat Abdul Khan. The Merv Turkomans formerly enjoyed independence to the north of it, and the Sarik and the Salor Turkomans inhabit the country to the south of it, for a not very well defined distance. When the Russians obtained the submission of Merv, they promptly claimed the Sarik and the Salor Turkomans as subjects, on the ground that they were dependent on Merv. To give definiteness and purpose to this ethnological inference, the Russian map which has been so often spoken of was promptly prepared. The new line, starting from Khoja Saleh on the Amou Daria, was carried to the south-west to the south of Panjdeh, where, turning almost due south, so as to cut off the Kushk Valley from Afghanistan, it crossed the Kushk river at Kushat Siah, and ran westward along the spurs of the Paropamisus to Pesh Robat on the Hari Rud. This line would give Russia all the territory occupied by the Sarik and the Salor Turkomans, with the province of Badgis. The Robat Pass, which gives easy access from the north to troops moving on Herat, would be well on the Russian side of this boundary. Herat would be only forty miles in a direct line from the Russian frontier. The British Government, it was pretty well understood, would not have been unwilling to discuss the possibility of establishing a frontier line which would have in effect given the territory of the Sarik Turkomans to Russia, while leaving that of the Salor Turkomans to Afghanistan. This line would start from Khoja Saleh and, leaving Panjdeh to the south, would end at Puli Katun, on the Hari Rud, at about a third of the distance from Sarrakhs to Pesh Robat. The claim of the Russian Government to the whole of the territory claimed by the most advanced of the Muscovite Forward School, has been as a matter of course rejected. M. Lessar has applied to his Government for further instructions ; and there the matter rests. If the Russians are sincerely desirous of establishing an agreement between the two Governments as to the future frontier, they may possibly negotiate upon the Puli Katun line as a basis. It is open to doubt whether they will regard it as tending to their interest to define anything too definitely in that part of Central Asia. In that case the Boundary Commission will have come to naught, and we shall be obliged to take what further measures may seem requisite to secure our interests on that side. It must be admitted that the development of our difficulties in Africa will tend to make the Russian diplomatists less conciliatory than they might have been if we had our hands free. This possible result of the new crusade in the Soudan does not appear to be taken into consideration in London.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 30.

WORDS fail me to describe the intense feeling of relief experienced in London this week when at last the news reached us that Stewart had made good his way to the Nile and opened communications with General Gordon. At some of the clubs men of the world forgot for a moment their propriety, and actually cheered and shook hands with one another in their joy. The suspense, in fact, caused by the prolonged delay in the arrival of fresh tidings from the front had become well-nigh intolerable. Military men kept their heads clear, and some civilians who retained confidence in the prowess of British soldiers laughed to scorn the idea that it was possible Stewart's small force could be in any serious danger. But the public at large consists of multitude of people who do not attend to details and are extremely sensitive to any rumour, and their anxiety, when they do not get news every half-hour by telegraph of the progress of our expedition, far removed from such means of communication, is stimulated to fever heat by the newspaper competition in startling placards with such headings as, "Critical position of General Stewart—Great alarm at Cairo," and so forth. The casual newspaper reader does not reflect that we have much better means of knowing in London than they have at Cairo what is the real state of affairs at and beyond Cairo, and so something like a state of panic existed at the beginning of the week, which Lord Wolseley's telegrams that all was going on well could not allay. This feeling, however, was changed to one of pride and gratitude when full details were received of the extraordinary pluck and endurance shown by Stewart's men in their most trying march to Metammeh. Nobody can say now that British soldiers have degenerated, for this march may fitly be compared with that of Havelock's relieving force from Allahabad to Cawnpore. No more gallant feat of arms has been accomplished

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

KORTI, FEB. 16.

Sir Evelyn Wood started to-day for Metammeh.

Colonel Brackenbury has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and has been appointed to the command of the late General Earle's force.

LATEST PARTICULARS FROM KHARTOUM,

An eye-witness from Khartoum states that no fighting took place there after General Gordon and his party were killed, and that there was no slaughter of women and children, as previously reported. The rebels, however, sacked the town.

THE GUBAT FORCE.

ARRIVAL OF SIR REDVERS BULLER.

KORTI, FEB. 16.

News has been received from Sir Redvers Buller that he and the 18th Regiment arrived at Gubat on the 11th instant, and that he expected to make an attack on Metammeh on the 15th inst.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

It has transpired that a large number of the garrison at Berber were advancing to reinforce the garrison at Metammeh, but that on hearing of the victory of our troops at Dulka, they hastily returned to Berber.

PRINCE HASSAN.

Our Cairo telegram yesterday should have described Prince Hassan as the third son of the ex-Khedive.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.*

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that M. Lessar, in his negotiations with the British Government with regard to the Afghan boundary, maintained that, through the submission of the Salor Turkomans to the Russian rule, the authority of Russia has been established as far as the western spurs of the Paropamisus range, which is the only practicable frontier between Russia and Afghanistan. The authority of the Ameer of Afghanistan on the Murghab cannot extend below Panjdeh, and thus the district of Badghus will be appropriated by Russia with the Kushk Valley as the eastern frontier of that country.

The British Government have rejected the claims thus set forth, and M. Lessar is now awaiting further instructions on the subject from his Government.

* The above telegram has been delayed owing to mutilation.

THE RUMOURED RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON HERAT.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The *Standard*, in a leading article to-day, announces that the rumour recently prevailing here that the Russians were marching on Herat is entirely without foundation, and that M. de Giers has informed the British Government that no steps have been taken or are in contemplation by the Russian Government inconsistent with their declarations to England in 1873.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The latest accounts respecting the health of the Queen state that Her Majesty is progressing favourably.

FURTHER OFFERS FROM THE COLONIES FOR THE SOUDAN.

South Australia has offered to send a contingent of 250 infantry to the Soudan.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs his acceptance of an offer of a contingent from Canada.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin leave Madras this evening for Bombay.

The fancy dress ball last night was very successful. The Royal visitors were present in evening dress.

Sir F. Roberts has prepared a scheme for encouraging the employment of pensioned sepoys in civil life. In a circular to commanding officers, he orders the adoption of a system of registering the opinion of invaliding medical committees as to the kind of work a sepoy is fit for after discharge. Registers are to be kept by commanding officers, and also by the officials in the district in which the sepoy wishes to obtain employment. The Adjutant-General will communicate with the heads of Government Departments and mercantile firms, with the view to obtaining employment for reliable men.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 14th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

PORT SAID, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¹⁄₁₆d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75 Nl.
4½ ,,	77 ,,
3 ,, Consols for Account	99
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅛
3 ,, French Rentes	102⅝
Bar Silver	48⅞

Arrivals.—Inchrhona and Teviot.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Kurrachee, Feb. 16.—Teheran route interrupted between Odessa and Emden.

Aden-Suakim interrupted. Suez-Suakim right, but working slowly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, February 16.

10 p.m.	70·6

TUESDAY, February 17.

6 a.m.	66·6
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	75·5

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 5 p.m.

Feb. 19.—Bombay Races.
,, 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Fifth, Byculla Club.
General Meeting of Members of the Ladies' Gymkhana, 6-45 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
,, 23.—Byculla Club Ball.
,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 20.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

THE Government of India, it is understood, has no certain knowledge yet of the treaty said to have been concluded between France and Theebaw, whose provisions were set forth in a Rangoon telegram.

THE alterations to the permanent way of the Oudh and Rohilkund line are proceeding so fast that express speed, as it is understood in that part of the world, will be resumed as far as Shahjahanpur on the 1st proximo and to Chandausi a month later; whilst the accelerated rate will obtain over the whole line in July. The company's officials have made some amends for their earlier lagging over the business by their later zeal.

IT is understood that the Sind-Peshin Railway, as now sanctioned, will have its terminus at a place called Shebo, on the direct Kandahar road and only 15 miles short of Gulistan Karez. Quetta will be linked with the main line by a branch turning to the south near Mehtarzai. Shebo is this side of the Peshin Lora, the only important river in the valley, and is strategically well placed between the Lora and one of its tributaries, and here we shall probably see a large station, with railway workshops and stores for railway plant and material, spring up in the next three or four years. If the Lora were bridged, the line could easily be carried right up to the Khojak Amran range, as the country is quite open between the Lora and the hills. The Allahabad paper says:—"When the Government become convinced of the necessity for forming a *place d'armes* in Peshin, with an army corps held always in readiness on the plateau for active service across the border, the line will, perhaps, be completed to the Gwaja Pass, through which it can best pass onwards towards Kandahar."

THE Select Committee's Report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill which was presented to the Council on Friday, proves to be outwardly a very insignificant affair, contained in some eight pages or so of print, and setting forth merely a brief summary of the alterations made, without anything in the nature of an argument. The appended minutes, however, are many and voluminous. For the most part they are recorded on objections taken to particular points or portions of the Bill; but those of the Maharajah of Dhurbunga and Peari Mohan traverse the measure from beginning to end from the standpoint of the zemindar, while Mr. Reynolds and Amir Ali do the same from the side of the ryot. The latter gentlemen urge that as the Bill stands the ryots have no protection left to them, the former maintain that they have still too much. As might have been expected, the Committee in trying to please all sides have satisfied none, and the extreme partisans of either cause are equally annoyed with the result. Sir Stewart Bayley gave notice that he should move in a fortnight that the Committee's Report be taken into consideration, and asked that, in accordance with the Council's rules, all amendments might be sent in three days before that date. It is now tolerably certain that the list will be a formidable one, and will keep the Council occupied during the greater part of the month of March.

THE Indian community in London, says the *Daily News*, gratefully appreciate Lord Ripon's native policy, and are anxious to give suitable expression to their feeling on that subject. They have held a meeting to consider in what form they should pay a tribute of respect to him now that he has returned from India. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose suggested that a deputation should wait upon the Viceroy, but ultimately it was decided to hold a conversazione in his honour.

Two natives of India have been called to the Bar in the Middle Temple. One was Mr. Jitendranath Palit, of Calcutta, the brother of a student of the same name who passed the examination for the Indian Civil Service under circumstances which we described some time ago. Mr. J. Palit, while a student, gained three prizes in connection with the Middle Temple, the other Indian called to the Bar was Mr. Mohammed Refique, of Delhi. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He, like Mr. Palit, is about twenty-four years of age.

MR. EDWARD DRUMMOND will retire from the India Council on the 7th of March next, when his term of membership will reach its close, as the Secretary of State for India has decided not to use on this occasion the privilege of re-appointment allowed him under the Act of 1869.

A FEW days ago one of the London police magistrates was scandalized by the appearance in the dock of a member of the Weller family. This individual had beenguilty of the heinous offence of cruelly beating a donkey, and he was duly punished. On Weller being asked where he resided, he replied, "Camberwell," and there is little reason to doubt, says a London evening paper, that he is a member of the family immortalized by Charles Dickens. It will be recollected that in "Pickwick" Dickens introduces, besides the two Wellers, Ramsey, Wicks, Dodson, Fogg, and Bullman. All these names are to be seen still on shop fronts or on brass plates in Camberwell-green, Denmark-hill, and neighbourhood very satisfactorily in the course of one of his rambles in South London Dickens drew largely from the district.

THE *Standard* says:—The negotiations with the Indian Government respecting the extent and character of its co-operation towards the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of next year have been concluded. The Government of India will guarantee the sum of twenty thousand pounds to the Royal Commissioners to assist them in organising an Exhibition at South Kensington of the arts and manufactures of India, and towards the general administration of the Indian Section, for which Her Majesty's Commissioners will be responsible, whatever it may cost. Further, the Indian Government will contribute a collection of the raw products and specimens of local industries, and will arrange with the Bombay Government to lend the collections now being formed for the Bombay Exhibition of 1887, provided that the extra cost of the special collection sent by the Indian Government and of transmitting the loans of the Bombay Government shall not exceed ten thousand pounds. Taking into account the collections and the guarantee, the total contributions of the Indian Governments will amount in value to about ninety thousand pounds.

AT the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Magniac, M.P., who was in the chair, alluded to the course taken by the Chamber in connexion with the appointment of the House of Commons Committee on Indian Railways. A cert in Irish gentleman had just stated that if England were to disappear off the face of the earth to-morrow she would leave, among her other failures, a ruined India. The amount of Indian trade afforded no such indication, and he did not think England would ever have reason to reproach herself for what she had done in India, under enormous disadvantages, and, notwithstanding what was said in various parts of the world, with the greatest unselfishness.

THE *Times* of the 27th of January published the following:—Lady Frere desires to return her most grateful thanks to those to whom it has been impossible for her individually to convey them, the expressions of whose sympathy she has continually received from the first days of her bereavement until now, from all parts of the world and from many thousands of persons of every class and creed. Lady Frere is anxious also to take this opportunity of conveying her deepest thanks to the friends, known and unknown to her personally, who in various ways have testified their profound sorrow and sympathy, and whom she has no other means than this of assuring how deeply that sympathy has been felt.

THE original letters of Charles Lamb which Messrs. Sotheby will shortly sell by auction are six in number. Although unpublished they cannot be described as unedited, as to at least one of the lots are appended some valuable biographical and other annotations by the late H. G. Bohn. The first letter is addressed to C. Chambers, of Leamington. It occupies three closely-written pages of folio size. The auctioneers describe it as follows:—"An unpublished and most valuable letter, brimming over with the inimitable and unapproachable humour of which the writer was so great a master. It is descriptive of different of his fellow-clerks in the India House.',

MR. G. P. BADGER, writing to the *Daily News*, says:—Many rumours having prevailed of late regarding a foreign protectorate over Zanzibar, I send you the subjoined extract from a letter of the 31st ult., written to me by the Sultan, and received last night, which goes to show that up to that time, when he had received full information respecting the rumours referred to, His Highness still looked to Great Britain alone for protection. The Arabic, which is in his own hand-writing, reads thus in English:—"Confiding in the good providence of the Most High God, and relying upon her gracious Majesty the Queen, we have no fear of aggression from any one."

SIR EVELYN WOOD has finally decided to relinquish the appointment of Sirdar, or Commander-in-Chief, of the Egyptian Army. The *Standard* understands that Colonel Grenfell, of the Rifles, who has been selected for the position, will not take over the command of the Native Force until the conclusion of the present operations in the Soudan. Colonel Watson, who, is at present acting as Sirdar, and as Sir Evelyn Wood's representative at Cairo during that officer's absence in Upper Egypt, will then return to the Surveyor-Generalship of the Force.

SOME sensational stories have lately been told—or rather revived, for something very much like them was heard a year or two since—about the connexion of the Soudan revolt with a vast secret organization, the Senoussi Society. The *Times* says that there is not the least ground to accept these stories as possessing any foundation, except in the imagination of their authors, but it may be useful to record what Mr. Consul Wood wrote on this subject from Bengazi on the 22nd January last year:—"The great Marabout-el-Mehedy Essenoosy, Head of the Senoosy Brotherhood, has despatched messengers from his residence at Djaghaboob with letters to the sheikhs of his numerous Zawais in this vilayet, informing them, in order that it may be published abroad, that the Mehedy or prophet now devastating the Soudan is nothing more than a shameless impostor, and warning all the Mussulmans to avoid the eternal punishment which will be the portion of his—the False Prophet's—followers."

ONE of the Society papers, discussing the question "Who would succeed Lord Wolseley in the event of his being incapacitated by any untoward circumstances from retaining the chief command?" says it is the practice usually to give a dormant commission to some other general officer, as was the case in the early Crimean days, when Sir George Cathcart held one, and caused Lord Raglan some inconvenience. "I am not aware that Wolseley's successor has been named or is known. Obviously the most suitable person would be Sir Redvers Buller, although he is a very young Major-General. As Chief of the Staff he must necessarily be in the secret of all Lord Wolseley's plans and ideas, and the continuity of the operations would not be interfered with by the removal —which Heaven forefend!—of the present Commander-in-Chief."

THE Premier sent the following letter on the occasion of the Leeds banquet to Lord Ripon:—"January 22, 1885.—Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone is much obliged for the invitation to dinner which the committee of the Leeds Liberal Club have been good enough to send him. It would be a sincere pleasure to Mr. Gladstone to do honour to a man like Lord Ripon, who has not only rendered distinguished service to his country, but who is also a valued friend. Unfortunately, however, it is beyond Mr. Gladstone's power to entertain the proposal. If he had the permission of his medical adviser to be present at the dinner, his engagements would prevent his attendance, as he is due at Liverpool on the night of the 28th. He need not say that he wishes success to the gathering, and he heartily joins in the welcome which he feels sure will be unanimously accorded to Lord Ripon on his return from India. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, E. W. HAMILTON."

A COMMITTEE of the German Reichstag have adopted a proposal for the sailing of the steamers on the Eastern Asia and Australian lines at least every four weeks, and on the African line at least once a month.

THE *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent says the *Norosh* publishes news purporting to come from Hongking, that Russia intends to occupy the island of Quelport, South of Corea, in the Pacific, as a naval station. This acquisition, adds the paper, will enable Russia, when it is necessary, to make a demonstration against Seoul, the capital of Corea, and generally serve as a support at Russian supremacy in the Pacific.

A CURIOUS story reaches a home paper from the Gold Coast. A sort of famine is apprehended at Lagos, and the Deputy-Governor has therefore sent out a superintendent of police, accompanied by a bell-man, with instructions to advise the people by proclamation in the streets to discourage, for the present, the exportation of food to Porto Novo, or other places, on the ground that it is absolutely needed for their own use. King Tofa was provoked to anger. According to a Porto Novo newsletter, the King "sitting on his royal throne, and surrounded by his thousand wives," decided to retaliate by issuing a decree prohibiting his subjects from taking either provisions or palm oil to Lagos. Any one guilty of disobeying this law is to incur the penalty of death; and that this is not an idle threat, no one acquainted with the bloodthirsty antecedents of the King will for a moment doubt. It is a pity that steps were not taken to enlighten Tofa as to the real motive of the Deputy-Governor in advising the Lagos people to keep their provisions at home. It is not pleasant to read that places like Lagos and Porto Novo are threatened with a dearth of food; and we think that the French are not to be envied the Protectorate which they have established in King Tofa's territory.

THE Vienna *Allgemeine* hears from Odessa that the founder of the sect of "New Israel," at Kisheneff, the Jewish lawyer, Rabinowitsch, has been murdered by the Orthodox Jews. It is only a few weeks since the synagogue of the new sect at Kisheneff was solemnly opened, and that Count Tolstoi promised his protection to its adherents. From the commencement the sect provoked much hostility amongst the Orthodox Jews, whose bigotry was above all exasperated at the New Israelites still calling themselves Jews, and not joining the Christians. The opening of the Kisheneff Synagogue enraged them still more, and led to the murder, of which, however, no particulars have arrived.

THE *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* publishes a communication from Athens which reports a discovery just made at the Acropolis, which is valuable for the history of Greek art. In the course of the excavations now being carried on around the Acropolis the foundations of the Propylæa have been laid bare. Among them have been discovered a number of sheds or verandahs built of tufa, which were evidently existing on the spot when the Propylæa was being erected, about 430 B. C., and were built into the foundations. Some of them are in a state of perfect preservation, and retain still quite fresh the paintings with which they were originally decorated. The colours employed were blue, red, and yellow.

BOMBAY RACES, 1885.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

STEWARDS.—Sir Frank Souter, Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett, Dr. H. Walter Gostling, and Surg.-Maj. A. C. Gaye.

THE attendance at the first day's racing yesterday afternoon was meagre in the extreme, the Grand Stand being conspicuous for its emptiness, very few indeed of the fair sex putting in an appearance. Though the great unwashed mustered fairly enough, there was nothing of the enormous crowds that formerly flocked to witness one of the Bombay meetings. Whether the same interest is not manifested at present as was the case in other and happier days, or whether the pressure in the race for money-making is overpowering, there is no doubt a sad falling off. The stand erected by the native speculator for the benefit of himself and the general public was the only part that received tolerable patronage. And though the bookmakers were there and helped to put a little life into the evening's sport, speculation happily was not brisk; they were not overpowered with business, and but little money must have changed hands. The afternoon was very pleasant, with a strong but slightly chilly breeze blowing from the sea. The two walkover were the first fixtures, and then followed the Cowasjee Jehangir Purse. For this only two gallowways came to the post, Shamshed, as his owner, the Aga, did not consider it worth while losing his maiden for the paltry prize, having been scratched. The knowing ones were wrong here, as they thought that Dervish could score an easy win, but Deception, not belying his name, played them false, scoring his second win in the good time of 2-25 the mile and a quarter. The Derby was also another sell for the prophets, as they considered. Garibaldi had the game in his own hands; but that unlucky brute not getting the best of the start, did not run kindly, and was easily defeated by Apollo, who jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and won by any number of lengths. In the Western India Turf Club Handicap there was a very pretty finish between Sunshine, Cruiser, and Little Wonder, the former, through the excellent riding of Brewty, just managing to be landed on the post, with the other two on his quarters and a neck parting the latter. The game little Shahbaz's chance was completely upset from the first by his rider, who appeared to be under the influence of a smoke of Indian hemp, and nearly fell off at the start. For the Flying Stakes Shaitan was served up a hot favourite, he having a host of Arab backers, with Imperial next in favour; but in the race they reversed positions, the latter, with Hackney up, finishing first, with the former second, and Silverhead a good third. Unfortunately, an accident occurred in this race, through the cannoning of Monsoon against Quoite, by which these both came down together, and the rider of the latter appeared to be badly hurt, having to be lifted up and taken away in a gharry. The starting was performed by Mr. A. A., and was excellent, all being sent away at the first attempt.

The following is the card:—

1ST RACE.—"The Arabian Cup."—Presented by Abdool Rahmon Minee, Esq. (in specie Rs. 500). For all Arabs weight for age. Winners before the race once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.; of the day 14 lbs.; Maiden Galloways, 7 lbs. extra allowance.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Young Revenge, 9st. 10lbs., Oomer ..... w. o.

2ND RACE.—"Pony Race"—Rs. 250. For all Maiden Arab and Country-bred Ponies, 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 9 stone. 1 lb allowed for ever ½ inch below 13-2 Winners 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs., oftener, 10 lbs. ½ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's c a p General, 9st. 2lbs., Hackney .. w. o.

3RD Race.—"The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse"—Rs. 200. For all Malden Arab and Country-bred Galloways weight for age and inches. Winners once before the race, 4 lbs. extra; twice; 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles.

Mr. Morice's b a g Deception, 8st. 8lbs., Vinall	1
C. N. C.'s b a g Dervish, 9st., Ramchurn	2

Dervish jumped off with a lead of about a length, which he kept for the first half mile, when Deception got on even terms with him. From this they raced together, head and head, till the last turn for home, when the latter gained a slight advantage and gradually forged away to the front, winning by a length and a half. Time, 2-25.

4TH RACE.—"The Derby." Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once before the meeting, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Apollo, 8st. 6lb., Oomer	1
Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 9st., Vinall	2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Sakeel, 8st. 10lo., Hackney	3
C. N. C.'s b a h Rasheed, 8st. 10lb., Ramchurn	0
Mr. N. Dinshaw's, b a h London, 8st. 10lb., Mahomed	0

With an excellent start the lot got off on even terms, but Oomer on Apollo, following his usual tactics, rushed away as hard as he could go, and rounding the first corner was leading by two or three lengths up to the three-quarter mile post, Sakeel and Garibaldi following coupled together in his wake, the other two acting as whippers-in. They kept in this order till nearning the last half enmile from home, when both Sakeel and Garibaldi endeavoured to overhaul the leader, but could not succeed in getting on even terms with him. From the half-mile Apollo improved his position and kept widening the distance between himself and the others, finishing some lengths ahead of them. Rasheed, after a little distance, had been covered, was entirely out of the hunt. Time, 2 min. 56¾ seconds the mile and a half.

5TH RACE.—"The Western India Turf Club Handicap.—A handicap for all Arabs. Rs. 500 from the Fund. Distance 1 miles Sterling Sweep of Rs. 50, not accepting Rs. 20.

Mr. A. A.'s c a h Sunshine, 8st. 8lb., Brewty	1
C. N. Co.'s g a h Cruiser, 8st., Ramchurn	2
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's c a h Little Wonder, 7st., Ismail	3
Aga Moochul Shah's b a g Shahbaz, 9st. 2lb., Casim	0

After another excellent start, Little Wonder took up the running to the mile and a quarter post, when Cruiser joined him, Sunshine waiting a slight distance behind, while Shahbaz, whose head seemed as if it were being sawed off by his rider, came some lengths still in the rear. The two leaders raced coupled together all the way up to the last turn for home, neither seeming to have the advantage, when they were here joined by Sunshine, and a good race home ensued, resulting in the latter winning by half a length, with a neck dividing the other two, Shabaz hopelessly out of it. Time, 2m. 55s. the mile and a half.

6TH RACE.—"The Flying Stakes."—¾ mile. Weight for age and inches for all Arabs landed after 1st September, 1884.

Mr. Clarkname's b a h Imperial, 9st., Hackney	1
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's b a c Shaitan, 9st. 2lb., M. Khaino	2
Mr. Mahomed bin Zaid's b a h Silver-heel, 8st. 10lb., C.S. Mahomed	3
Mr. Hassan Buder's c a h Quoite, 8st. 5lb., Casim	0
Mr. Saleh Junee's g a h Monsoon, 10st., Mahomed	0
Mr. Abdul Waheb Kashram's c a h Tunis, 10st. 11lb. Ludda Mahomed	0

With a flying start all got away together, but a quarter of a mile had hardly been covered when Monsoon and Quoite came to grief by falling down. From here Silverhead, Shaitan, and Imperial raced together to the turn for home, when the former was done for, and the Tunisle lay between the other two, the latter staying the longest, winning easily. Time, 1m. 25s the three-quarters of a mile.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, continuing his round of farewell visits to the educational institutions of Bombay, presided on Monday evening at the prize distribution connected with the Byculla Schools of the Bombay Education Society. As in former years, the proceedings took place in the large play-shed of the institution, which was crowded with visitors interested in the schools. His Excellency, who arrived with Captain Boyle as A.-D.-C. in attendance, was received by the guard-of-honour, furnished by the smart-looking cadet corps. There were present:—The Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C. S. I., Lieutenant-General Merriman, the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin, Major Sparks, Captain Walshe, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. J. W. Orr, the Rev. A. L. Onslow, the Rev. Mr. Fiennel, the Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. E. Gay, Mr. M. R. Wyer, Mr. A. F. Turner, Lieutenant Fenn, late I. N., Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, and Mr. K. R. Cama.

The following is the annual report:—"The Council of Directors of the Bombay Education Society has the pleasure to present to the subscribers and to the public generally the seventieth annual report of the Byculla Schools. The number of children in the schools at the close of the year was as follows:—Boarders—boys 155, girls 117, infants 22: total 294.—Day Scholars—boys 16, girls 16; total 32: making a grand total of 326. The schools were examined in religious knowledge by the Rev. W. J. Ffennell, Chaplain of Colaba. His report is very satisfactory. He says:—"On the whole I was completely satisfied with the result. The answering in both schools reflected great credit on teachers and children." The examination in secular subjects was again undertaken by the Government Educational Inspector, Mr. Kirkham, who has made a very gratifying report of both Schools. He says of the Boys' School:—"The results are as nearly as possible cent. per cent. of passes, and in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Walters and his staff of zealous assistants." His report is full of praise of the School. It would perhaps be fair to the Head Master of the Boys' School to draw attention to the fact that, during the seventeen years he has been in charge of the School, the examiners of the children have each year advertised the excellent results that have accrued from his management of them. In secular and religious knowledge and in singing his instruction has annually been declared to have been excellent, and the boys made in many instances by those who have been under his tuition, show that his teaching has been eminently sound and has not partaken of the nature of cramming. The examiner's report on the Girls' School is also very satisfactory. He says:—"In fact I never remember the Girls' School doing so well under examination." He further adds:—"I have much pleasure in reporting in conclusion that the girls appeared to me to be in better health and spirits and less nervous and timid than on any previous visit I can recall." From the report of the surgeon of the schools it is to be regretted that during the past year one girl died in the School Hospital of acute peritonitis, and that two boys died, one of acute rheumatism and one of remittent fever, at Camp Deolali, where the Schools were sent for change of air for three months, from June to August, through the kindness of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and where the children received great kindness and attention from Colonel Dugdale, the Commandant, and his successor, Lieut.-Colonel Hallowes, Surgeon-Majors Close and Slaughter, and other Officers of the Depôt, to whom the thanks of the Society were duly given. The lateness of the rains there caused a great deal of sickness in the Schools, and accounts for the increase of admissions into Hospital. The Cadet Corps is in a flourishing condition. According to the report for 1883-84 one of our boys (Baker) was the best shot amongst all the cadets, scoring 156 points, out of a possible 240 and another of them (Lilly) has carried off the first prize of Rs. 40 this year. In the Girls' School drill has been resumed and drawing is being introduced, as suggested by the Head Mistress, who herself teaches the art. In June Miss Whitehead was relieved of her position as Third Mistress, and Miss McKenzie, who had matriculated at the Bombay University, was appointed in her place. A new housekeeper being required for the Girls' School in the place of Miss Montague, an attempt was made to obtain a suitable person from England, but the attempt being unsuccessful, Mrs. Warner was appointed in this country. Rumours having reached the ears of the Managing Committee in June that corporal punishment was too frequently administered in the Girls' School and not regularly reported, a special meeting of the Committee was called and the matter investigated when it was determined, on the evidence taken to withdraw from the Head Mistress the authority to order or inflict on the children any form of corporal punishment whatsoever, but it was provided that any serious case requiring such punishment should (as the Schools were on the point of moving to Deolali) be immediately reported to the Head Master of the Boys' School, an old and tried official of the Society, without whose concurrence in writing no corporal punishment was to be inflicted. On the return of the Schools the sanction of the Honorary Secretary was substituted for that of the Head Master and the Honorary Secretary is now responsible for the infliction of all such punishments. The course of action pursued by the Managing Committee was reported to the Council of Directors at their meeting in June and approved of. The Head Mistress having long prior to the investigation, placed her resignation in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, subsequently desired to withdraw it, and the matter of granting such permission came before the meeting, Captain Walshe, the Honorary Treasurer, moved as an amendment (seconded by the Honorary Secretary) that a further inquiry than that already held by the Committee should be instituted before the withdrawal was allowed. After a very full discussion the amendment was lost, the directors being of opinion that further action was neither necessary nor desirable. The original motion to allow the withdrawal was then passed by a large majority, in consequence of which the Honorary Treasurer resigned. The Council of Directors recorded a vote of thanks to Captain Walshe for his long and valuable services to the Society as Honorary Treasurer. His duties were carried on for some time by the Honorary Secretary until Major J. B. Sparks kindly undertook the post. Captain Walshe has, however, rejoined on his return from home as a Director and a member of the Press Committee. It is a pleasure to be able to add that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, who has just returned to the High Court, has accepted a seat on the Managing Committee. He and Sir William Wedderburn, Baronet, have also become Vice-Patrons. There have been some changes in the list of Lady Visitors, Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Sedgwick have kindly joined their number, while the loss is to be regretted of Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Kemball, who resigned on leaving Bombay. The usual New Year's treat was given to the children, for which was received through subscription lists Rs. 832: From Col. Dugdale, Rs. 5; From Lodge "Perseverance" Rs. 50; By sale of tickets Rs. 63; Total Rs. 970; of which have been expended Rs. 770; leaving a balance of Rs. 200 to be applied towards the usual treat for the choir. Through the kindness of H. E. the Governor, who lent his yacht the "May Frere," and who gave a donation of Rs. 20 for the purpose, a picnic at Elephanta was given to the choir, which was greatly enjoyed, and for which the thanks of the Directors were given to His Excellency. During the year 1884 the discharges from the Schools were 75, i.e., boys 39, and girls 36. The admissions were 83 in number—boys 36, girls 17 (17 being soldiers' children.) As in former years the Directors are able to report that no application on behalf of any eligible orphan or destitute European child was refused; and further, they are happy in being able to add that the whole number of applications on the books at the close of the year had been worked off before the date of this Report. The following table gives the financial classifications of the 294 boarders on the School rolls at the close of the year:—On the Bombay Education Society's Foundation—On the Society's free list 185; number of children the for whom nominal monthly payments of from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society) 57; number of children for whom below half but not less than quarter cost of maintenance is paid by parents or guardians 35; number of children for whom under full but not less than half cost of maintenance is paid by parents or guardians or by the G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies 13: total, 105, grand total 294; number of children paid for in full by parents or guardians 1; number of children in the Military Asylum—supported by Government 3: altogether total 294. The report of the Superintendent of the Press is fairly favourable, and the Council has every reason to hope that under Mr. Shepherd's management, hitherto so successful, a prosperous year is before it. It will be heard with satisfaction by the friends of the Society that the first portion of the Endowment Fund, one lakh of rupees, half of which was kindly contributed by Government, has been completed, and the directors are still anxious to carry it on until the amount of two lakhs originally proposed has been secured, although they regret to find that the Government do not see their way to continue their grant to such a fund. The directors, however, hope that Government will be able to contribute more largely to the annual expenses, which, though now cut down to the lowest, and the subscriptions remaining very small) will continue so heavy that the directors will be unable to send the Schools away this year, as they have hitherto done to the great advantage of the health of the children. Owing, however, to the increased expenditure on the Schools, increased cost of living and the new contract of the Government with the Press not being so favourable to it as in former years, the Society is not in so favourable a position pecuniarily as is sometimes believed and asserted, and it is to be hoped that the public generally will come forward more liberally to their Society's support. The Government has lent rent-free a bungalow in Nesbit Lane, Byculla as an Apprentices' Home until funds can be raised for a permanent building—an act of kindness on the part of the Government of which the Council of Directors are very sensible. The number of lads at present at the Home is 22, some of whom have been received from other places than the Society's School. The inmates seem to appreciate the boon of such an institution.

The singing of the children, under the direction of Mr. Walters, made a very agreeable prelude to the proceedings. Among the selections were some half-a-dozen part-songs—"The Cavalier" (C. Macirone), "How Lovely" (Bonizetti), "Where Art Thou?" (Bishop), "The Hardy Norseman" (Pearsall), "Hands All Round" (Stanford), and "Good Night" (Flotow) as the *finale*. All these were given with admirable precision, and with the "Laughing" round evoked very hearty applause. Then followed the distribution of prizes, Miss Fenemore having first been presented to the Governor.

Sir James Fergusson then delivered the following address:—Mr. Peile, ladies, and gentlemen,—I am exceedingly pleased on this my last visit to these schools to see so large an attendance of their friends manifesting the continued interest which I felt in one of the oldest and most valuable institutions in Bombay. When I think that this report which is in our hands, and which it has not been thought necessary to read over again, is the seventieth annual report of the schools, it shows how old they are and how long-continued have been the benefits which they have conferred upon our European community. They are large, for 326 children have their education here, of whom only 32 are day-scholars, nearly all are in very humble or in part supported by the funds of the institution, and it is highly creditable to the institution that four-sevenths of the expenditure is provided for by work done in the schools. I think that is a most gratifying feature, and those who like myself have been in the habit, as often as they could, of employing the printing establishment for their work can testify to its excellence. But, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad that the papers in our hands give a more satisfactory proof of the conduct of these institutions than any partial report of friends, for I doubt whether any schools can give so good a record of their teaching as the report of the Government inspectors. And those impartial witnesses show that actually all the boys presented for examination passed, and with them more than 90 per cent. of the girls. (Applause.) More than that, ladies and gentlemen, we have independent testimony that both the manner and the appearance of the children testify to the fitness and goodness of their treatment. (Renewed applause.) These schools are superintended and cared for by some of the most honourable and leading members of our community, who year by year, however increasing their avocations, delight to give a larger portion of their time to care for the schools; and I cannot speak with too much respect of those who during many years have made the schools so great an object of their care. I am indeed almost jealous that one so hardly worked as the parish clergyman, the chaplain of Byculla, should be so heavily charged as he is with the superintendence of the schools. I can only say that it is most honourable to himself, while it ought to give great confidence to the friends of the institution. (Applause.) I say that Government feel full confidence in the management of these schools. Interested largely as they are in them, they have never had reason to withdraw the confidence they feel in the management, and in the present year the testimony of their officer, will still further assure that confidence. Differences of opinion

which the French, acting in three columns, failed to carry the defences which the Black Flags had erected. English correspondents not being allowed to remain with the French forces. Mr. Cameron was on his way home when Osman Digna's forces began to threaten Suakim, and no sooner did he reach Suez than he took ship for that port. He was present when Baker Pacha's force was crushed by the Arabs, and there he very narrowly escaped with his life. He remained at Suakim until the British Expeditionary Force arrived, accompanied them in their advance upon Tokar, and was a witness of the battles of El Teb and Tamanieb. His stay in England after his return from this long absence was brief, for in a few weeks he again started for Egypt, and pushed up the Nile with the advanced boats of Lord Wolseley's Expedition. His recent telegrams and letters are fresh in the memory of the public. The Arab bullet, which ended his brilliant, yet still promising, career has carried away the foremost of the little band of correspondents who daily risk their lives for the public good; it has also deprived the journal of one of the most earnest, indefatigable, and unselfish of workers, and his friends of a most genial, lovable, and kindly comrade.

A special correspondent writes as follows in the *Standard*:—As one who was his companion both in Afghanistan and Egypt, I deplore his early death, not only as that of a good friend lost all too soon but as of a man destined, in my opinion, to place the position of the War Correspondent upon a footing which it has never yet had. For in camp he was independent in demeanour without any bluster, mindful of the interests of his paper without meanly trying to overreach others, sagacious without cunning. His stern face, deep voice, and vigorous bearing made him distinguished among his fellow-Correspondents, while his fearless honesty, his frank confession of others' successes, his hatred of swagger and of underhandedness, gained him the respect of all competitors. In times of war the "special," let him be never so well recommended individually to the chiefs in command, never so popular personally, finds that he has to assert himself, and often with unmistakeable emphasis, if he wishes to see the interests of his paper properly respected and served; and Cameron was never backward in putting his foot down if occasion required. But the judgment which characterised him made him respected everywhere, and if at any special juncture a selection of Press men had to be made, he was certain to be among the chosen few, while the fact that, as a rule, he stood upon his rights on points affecting the general welfare rather than his own individual advantage, constituted him after a fashion a champion of the rest. I have myself, at Cameron's request, gone with him to General or to "Censor" to ask a favour for the Press in common; and once, I remember, he rode out from Ismailia after a reconnaissance party which Methuen was with, to get an order about hastening the telegraphic service, for want of which all the Correspondents were at a standstill. Such was Cameron in camp—industrious in duty, cheery at mess, and always ready for a bit of extra work with a good comrade.

On the march I have seen a good deal of him. We went together from Queta to Candahar, with Biddulph's column. It was, if I remember right, his first essay in war correspondence, and bade fair to be his last, for he was overtaken by fever, and travelled more like an invalid than a soldier. Sartorius, "of the Beluchis," proved then a friend indeed, and as, in addition to every other talent that able officer is an excellent cook, I have often sate on the shingles on Afghan hill-sides and among the boulders in some dry streambed—as a rule, the "roads" of the country—and in the humble capacity of scullery-main to Sartorius's cook helped to prepare a warm mess of milk and oatmeal or corn-flour, for our sick companion. There was one day a rather special "alarm" sounded. The enemy had really been seen this time. Someboy even said that firing was reported. "Now, don't you get cut off to double quick time, Cameron," said to you said Sartorius to Cameron, as he hurried off himself to see his company were fallingin properly. But no sooner was the invalid quite certain that his nurse was out of sight than he crept from under the curtains of the doolie, and, dragging himself on all fours up to an eminence, sat himself down there, revolver in hand, and there, an hour later, I found him sitting, looking so ill and spectral that I remember thinking he would never get better. When Sartorius came back he "wigged" him, to which all that Cameron said was, "Do you think I came here to sit inside a doolie when there's shooting and all kinds of larks going on!"

That he soon after recovered and came on on horseback to Candahar with us, and did right good work for you there, you know better perhaps than I do. When I went to Zululand Cameron stayed in Candahar, and when he came out to the Tranavaal I was on my way home. But we met again in Egypt. I had gone out to the British Consulate, and was trying to pass without attracting our sentry's attention up to a point whence I thought a short stalk might give me a glimpse of the enemy's outposts. Under a giant fig tree, heavily laden with black fruit, I suddenly encountered Cameron. We exchanged the usual "Hullo" of friends meeting unexpectedly, and then he said, "Where are you going?" "To those palm trees along that bank, if I could," I replied. "Can't," said Cameron, "I have been waiting here an hour to see if that blessed sentry of ours will go away, but he won't; and he says that if I try to go over the ditch he'll shoot at me. Those are his orders. But I don't mind having a try all the same," he added. The sentry, however, was a veritable lynx, and eventually we had to content ourselves with figs and conversation on the spot where we had met. And that memory is still fresh in my mind of the friendliness with which Cameron, who had been in Alexandria from the first, put me as a new comer through the whole business and posted me up to date. Journalists who understand the jealousies which, perhaps of necessity, must exist amongst us, will understand my appreciation of such conduct. At Ismailia, where we saw each other daily, he was always the same genial openhearted comrade, ever anxious to be the first in everything (as his duty was), but never failing to do a service to any friend whom he trusted. Mr. Melton Prior, the artist, and he were inseparables, and no two figures were better known or more welcome, whether in camp or on the march. In action he kept his head admirably cool, saw more than most of his competitors, and in his arrangements for getting his despatches from the telegraph box always showed a remarkable sagacity. I remember his cheery "good morning" as he rode past me where I stood writing a telegram on my saddle on the field at Tel-el-Kebir, and after the fight we sate and rested together in one of Arabi's tents. Together we went to Lord Wolseley, where he stood on the bridge eating grapes out of his helmet, and asked him about the chance of our special getting through. Herbert Stewart, and, I think, Major Gough (killed the other day) coming up to join in the conversation about the fight that ensued. We travelled together to Cairo, and then parted. I coming straight home, he remaining.

Once again we two met in Savage Club, two days before he went to the Soudan. "Are you coming?" he asked. I said I was not sure. "If you do," he replied, "you must join Melton Prior and me in a boat. We'll get some other fellow to join, and have a stunning little mess of our own." We sat a long while discussing the various sojournings in distant places, and I found him just the same good-hearted, sterling fellow that I had always known him. He talked, I recollect, of taking a pleasure trip after the campaign was over —"if they'll give me any leave, you know"—and China and Japan were among the objective points of the expedition he had hoped to make. But he has taken his last journey, poor fellow—and this may well be said of him, that no bullet or spear in all that desperate fighting from the Wells to the Nile hushed a braver or more tender heart than his.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It is with sincere regret that we have to announce that Mr. Cameron, of *The Standard*, the first of War Correspondents on the active list, was killed in the fighting that took place between Abu Klea and Metemneh, on the 19th, two days after the first battle. Mr. Cameron had a very narrow escape when the square broke at Tamasi; it was almost by a miracle that he survived Majuba Hill; but his time has come at last. No man could have been more brave, more energetic, and more daring than the Correspondent whose brief and brilliant career has come to so sudden a close. Mr. Cameron was in business in India when the Afghan war broke out, writing occasionally for the Press as an amateur. His familiarity with military subjects led to his appointment as Special War Correspondent, first the *Bombay Gazette*, and subsequently of *The Standard*. Since his Afghan campaigning he has acted as Special for *The Standard* in most of our recent wars. He played a prominent part in the melancholy disaster of Majuba Hill, displaying great bravery and rendering excellent service to our wounded men. He afterwards visited Madagascar and Tonquin, describing with great picturesqueness and vigour the scenes of the French operations. He distinguished himself by his account of the battle of Telel-Kebir, and he sent home a brilliant account of the battle of Tamasi. After General Graham returned, he came back to England with Mr. Melton Prior. When the Nile Expedition was ordered Mr. Cameron went as a matter of course for *The Standard*. It was much remarked upon last week that Cameron for once had failed to get through his telegram describing the battle of Abu Klea. His despatches were always among the first to hand, and it seemed ominous that for once they had failed to get through. Nothing is known as to why they missed, but we are informed by a telegram from the editor of *The Standard* that his brave and distinguished Correspondent fell the second day after that fight. Every one who knew him will lament his early death, but most of all will the sad news cast a gloomy shadow over the home where a widowed mother mourns the death of her only son."

THE LATE MR. HERBERT, OF THE "*MORNING POST*."

In the same engagement in which Cameron was killed, Mr. St. Leger Herbert, the Special Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, also lost his life. The *Morning Post* thus speaks of him:—

"We have to deplore the death of our able Special Correspondent, Mr. St. Leger Algernon Herbert who accompanied the Expedition of Major General Sir Herbert Stewart. His telegrams, followed by admirable descriptive letters, have kept our readers fully and accurately informed of the course of events from the departure of our troops from Wady Halfa up to the brilliant but dearly-won victory at Abu Klea. The graphic despatch in which he narrated the incidents and result of that battle will be fresh in the memory of our readers, and it is only yesterday that we published a letter from him describing the march into the Desert from Kortí to Gakdul. Mr. Herbert proceeded onward with General Stewart's gallant little army in their advance on Metemmeh, and was shot dead during a furious attack on our troops while a zareeba or rude entrenchment was being constructed. At the same time, Mr. Cameron, of *The Standard*, who had earned for himself a distinguished reputation as a war correspondent, met with a similar fate. The sad news of the death of Mr. Herbert will evoke deep sorrow among a large and distinguished circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom the lamented gentleman was regarded with warm feelings of affection and esteem. Mr. Herbert was a member of that branch of the Herbert family of which the Earl of Carnarvon is the distinguished head. His grandfather, William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, was the third son of the first Earl of Carnarvon, and the Dean's second son, Captain Frederick Charles Herbert, was the father of St. Leger Algernon by his marriage with the youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Stuart, of the 39th Regiment. Our Correspondent was in his 35th year, having been born on the 16th of August, 1850. Although so young he had seen great and varied service, and distinguished himself on many occasions. His university career was brilliant. He was a scholar of Wadham College, and obtained a first class at the Oxford Moderations. His first public appointment was with Lord Dufferin, when that nobleman was Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He afterwards acted as private secretary to Lord Wolseley (then Sir Garnet) on the occasion of the annexation of Cyprus, and was also civil secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley when he proceeded to South Africa as High Commissioner. For his services on these occasions Mr. Herbert was made a Commander of St. Michael and St. George. He was present at the taking of Sekukuni's mountain, for which he obtained the South African medal. Mr. Herbert was also civil secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts in South Africa, and when that General returned to England he was made secretary to the Transvaal Commission. Mr. Herbert served with the Mounted Infantry at Tel-el-Kebir as a volunteer, for which he obtained the Egyptian medal. He was present two years later at the engagements of El Teb and Tamasi, where he acted as adjutor to Sir H. Stewart, and obtained the clasp. At Tamasi Mr. Herbert received a severe wound, but his youth and good constitution enabled him quickly to recover from it. We had the advantage of his services as Correspondent during a portion of the Suakim Expedition."

THE RECEPTION OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

On January 23rd, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon arrived at Charing-cross by the tidal train, reaching London at ten minutes to six, travelling in a saloon carriage which had been specially reserved. Upon the platform there had assembled a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Earl De Grey, the Marquess of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Goschen. There was no demonstration, and after the noble Lord and the Marchioness had shaken hands with many of those present to meet them, they entered a carriage which was in waiting, and drove at once to their residence in Carlton Housterrace.

On the following Tuesday the local authorities and citizens of Ripon, irrespective of party, united in giving a public reception to Lord Ripon on the occasion of his return to Studley Royal. Lord Ripon was presented *en route* by the Harrogate Corporation. At Ripon an address was presented by the Corporation. An address was next presented from the Ripon Mechanics Institute.

The Marquis of Ripon, in cordially thanking his friends and neighbours for their hearty welcome on his return home, said he found it difficult to employ language adequate to convey to them the feelings by which he was animated at this remarkable proof of their attachment and regard. I had pleasure, God in mercy to mark the period of his Viceroyalty in India after the first few months by what he might call unbroken peace, and that vast portion of her Majesty's dominions had been spared during that time the two great evils with which it had been so often afflicted—the evils of war and famine. (Hear, hear.) He had therefore been able during his term of office to turn his attention mainly to the administration of the internal affairs of our Indian Empire, and it was indeed a great pleasure to him to learn that they understood and appreciated the spirit in which he had laboured to discharge the duties of the great office entrusted to him by the Sovereign. (Cheers.) With respect to the particular measures of his government opinions might naturally differ, but he was pleased to know that his friends in Ripon were willing to recognise that he had endeavoured faithfully and conscientiously to do his duty to Queen and country. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) He was also much gratified to find how they were inclined to appreciate the manner in which, for many years before he left this country, he was accustomed to discharge the various duties of the position which it had pleased God to place him in that part of the country. He had now returned home to resume those duties (Hear, hear.) He did not deny that after five years of hard work and no little trial, he was glad to be relieved from the heavy responsibility which attached to the office that he had filled. But he had not come home to be idle. (Hear hear.) He had still vigour and spirit enough left in him to labour once more for those objects to which in past times he had been accustomed to devote himself. The present cordial greeting would give him fresh encouragement and renewed spirit to labour at those duties, binding him to themselves not only by the old ties of mutual interest and neighbourhood, but also by the still stronger chain of grateful recollection of the friendship which they had shown to him on this occasion. In conclusion, the noble Marquis again thanked those present, not only for himself, but also on behalf of his wife, and of his children, acknowledged in suitable terms the address presented on behalf of the Local Mechanic's Institution, in the welfare of which he expressed himself as still deeply interested.

At the close of the open-air proceedings the principal guests retired to the parlour of the town-hall, whilst the general company took their places in the tent for luncheon. The Mayor presided, and amongst those present, in addition to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, were the Bishop of the Diocese and Mrs. Carpenter, the Dean of Ripon, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., responded to the toast of "The Member for Ripon."

The Mayor, proposed the health of the Marquis and Marchioness.

Lord Ripon, in responding, was again cordially received. He remarked that such warm greetings from such good friends were among the pleasantest events of life, and they compensated for many labours and trials. (Hear, hear.) The present welcome was all the more gratifying because it was accorded by men of all opinions and of all classes of the community. He could assure them that amidst all the arduous duties of the great office which he had just laid down his thoughts had often strayed to Ripon and her neighbourhood, and he had sighed to ramble by the banks of their own stream, to wander amid the ruins of Fountain's Abbey, or to tread the familiar streets of their ancient city. (Hear, hear.) He was exceedingly glad of the recognition of Yorkshire friends that he had endeavoured faithfully to promote to the utmost of his power the well-being of the teeming population whom his Sovereign had entrusted to him by the fact that if there was ever laid upon any nation in the history of the world so great a responsibility as that which rested upon Great Britain for the government of India. When they considered the various questions which were to be found within the limits of that vast peninsula, the contending creeds that there existed, the tribes within and without the frontiers, and the many native States connected with the paramount government by long and complicated relations, and when moreover we recollected the ancient civilisation of that land, and the early literature which blossomed there at a time when most other nations were plunged in barbarism, we should be able to form some imperfect conception of England's work in India. (Hear, hear.) When we added to all these considerations the changes that were being wrought more and more day by day in that country by our railways, telegraphs, the spread of education, improved literature, the progress of science, etc., and when we remembered that in a few short weeks after publication English newspapers were read in almost every part of India, whilst English books formed the staple of Indian higher education, they might form some slight estimate of the magnitude of the problems with which we had to deal. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that the duties which this country owed to India were pressing and urgent in the extreme. It concerned the honour and reputation of our country that she should labour so to rule the millions entrusted to her care as to promote their highest interests and to secure their continual progress. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

The Marquis and his party shortly afterwards reentered their carriages and drove along the Ripon and Pately road to Studley Royal. At the Bishopton entrance to the private carriage drive his lordship was welcomed by the inhabitants of the parish and Aldfield-with-Studley. At the Studley entrance to the park the horses were unyoked and the carriage was drawn by the villagers up to the hall. Here, upon a temporary platform in front of the stately home of the De Greys, another address of welcome was presented, and acknowledged in brief but grateful terms by Lord Ripon.

The Marquis of Ripon was entertained at a banquet by the Leeds Liberal Club on Wednesday. The banquet took placein Victoria Hall, where there was an attendance of between three and four hundred gentlemen. Sir Edward Baines presided, and amongst the guests on the principal platform were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir Andrew Fairbairn, M.P., Mr. Bacan, M.P., Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Mr. R. B. Mackie, M.P., Mr. R. Creyke, M.P., the Hon. R. A. O. Milnes, the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Bower), &c.

The Marquis of Ripon was received with loud and continued cheering. He said—I am most deeply grateful to you all for the warm and hearty reception which you have been pleased to accord to me. I can assure you that I little expected such a welcome home from my friends in Yorkshire. I have received before not a few marks of confidence from the men of the West Riding, and I can assure you that this renewed proof of your regard goes straight to my heart—(cheers)—and I trust I am not wrong in placing upon this reception the interpretation that it shows that you are pleased to record your approval to the general course of policy which I have pursued in India—(renewed cheers)—and if that be so you will, I trust, permit me for a short time to lay before you a brief retrospect of some of the principal measures of that administration. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I must premise by asking you to remember that when I speak of my administration in India, or of my viceroyalty, I am only using a short phrase to represent the policy of a composite Government. The Government of India is a Government of the Viceroy in Council, and throughout the whole time of my viceroyalty I received the most cordial and hearty co-operation from the able men who were my colleagues in council. No shadow of alienation passed between us. From the first hour of that administration to the time when I laid down my office I rejoice to say that I retained the friendship, and I believe secured the confidence of those who were associated with me in the Government. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when it pleased my right hon. friend, that great statesman who presides over the destinies of this country—(cheers)—to ask me to undertake this arduous task, he commended especially two questions to my zeal and immediate attention. The first was the necessity of bringing that unhappy war which was then going on in Afghanistan to a speedy and an honourable conclusion. The second was to pay close attention to the condition or Indian finance, which was at that time creating some uneasiness in this country. Gentlemen, you all know, for it is now a matter of history, that the Afghan war was in a few months brought to a conclusion. There are those who say that we "scuttled out" of Afghanistan. I, for my part, can conceive no expression more inappropriate to the real facts of the case. We so far from "scuttling out" of Afghanistan, withdrew at the time which suited our purpose, and which we believed also to be to the advantage of the Afghan people; and as we marched away with steady step no voice was lifted against them, no dog even barked at their heels, and we left behind us a friendly power, where the circumstances were different, although it was the desire of the Government—a desire in which I entirely concurred—to withdraw from Candahar also at the earliest possible opportunity, we felt bound to insist on the occupation of Pishin. What was the nature of the engagements which had been entered into with the ruler of that country at the time by the previous Government before we withdrew our troops from his support—(cheers)—and it was only when events had shown that the ruler was a man of straw, who could not maintain his authority for a day without British bayonets, that we entered into an engagement with him which enabled him in an honourable manner to withdraw from that part of the country also. (Cheers.) What is the condition of things from that time to this? The present Ameer, Abdurrahman Khan, has maintained his authority throughout the country, and I will venture to say that the relations of the Government of India with the ruler of Afghanistan were never at any time more close and friendly than they are at the present moment. (Cheers.) If you want a proof of it look at what has occurred recently in respect to the march of a small body of English officers and English soldiers connected with the Commission which is now charged with the delimitation of the northern boundary of Afghanistan. That Commission passed through some of the most outlying portions of the dominions of the Ameer, through a number of wild tribes difficult to manager, but such is the hold which the Anglo-Indian ruler of Afghanistan has upon the country, such is the friendly nature of the feelings of the natives towards the British Government, that the small body of men passed from Quetah to beyond Herat without the slightest disturbance or the smallest interruption. (Cheers.) I think then, gentlemen, that I may fairly claim for the Government which I have been proud to serve that it carried out the instructions of her Majesty's Government in respect to the Afghan war. (Hear, hear.) Now I turn to the other question which I was particularly charged at the outset to consider—the question of finance. I soon found when I came to look into the matter that the serious alarm felt in this country early in 1880 upon the condition of Indian finance was to a considerable extent exaggerated, and I am bound to say—(cheers)—that I believe that I myself and my political opponents, even if they sometimes have not been very fair to me—(hear, hear)—that the most serious charges which were at that time made in this country by our railways, telegraphs, the spread of education, improved literature, the progress of science, etc., and when we remembered that in a few short weeks after publication English newspapers were read in almost every part of India, whilst English books formed the staple of Indian higher education, they might form some slight estimate of the magnitude of the problems with which we had to deal. (Hear, hear.) 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Lord Dufferin—(cheers)—also undertakes the same view of these questions as I do. Replying to an address recently presented to him in Calcutta, Lord Dufferin said: "I have no hesitation in telling you that it will be a very great pleasure and satisfaction to me to watch over and foster by every means in my power that scheme of local self-government to which my immediate predecessor gave so powerful an impetus. I fully recognise the benefits which its successful operation is calculated to bestow, both upon the Administration and upon all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects at large; and I am sure that there is no one amongst you who more heartily desires its success than I do." You see that local self-government policy was not the result of my impulsive Radical nature, for it has received the imprimatur of the distinguished statesman who has been chosen to succeed me. (Cheers.) I now come to what is popularly known as the Ilbert Bill. I trust that I shall say nothing in respect to that measure which is calculated to stir up the embers of a dying if not dead controversy. (Cheers.) During the whole time that the controversy raged in India, it was my endeavour, amidst much misconception and not a little misrepresentation, that no harsh words should pass my lips with respect to my opponents. (Cheers.) I shall not deviate from that course to-day, but I think that I am bound in fairness to myself and to my colleagues to lay before you a short account of some of the principal facts with respect to that measure. The extent to which the Bill dealt was no new one. It had occupied the consideration of Parliament in 1883. Lord Macaulay took one step in the direction of assimilating the law and jurisdiction for Europeans and natives when he brought them under the same civil tribunals, and in 1849 Lord Dalhousie brought in a Bill in regard to criminal jurisdiction which went further than the measure which was introduced by the Government of which I was the head. (Cheers.) He ultimately withdrew it—but why? Because he was passed by the argument—and it was a very fair one—that the criminal law then administered in the mofussil was not the law which British subjects were not accustomed, and which it was hard to ask them to administer. He said, "We will not press this measure forward now; we will wait until you have a penal code." A penal code has since been established, and the objection to the measure has been removed. Lord Canning in 1858 brought in the same measure, but he had to abandon it because the dreadful catastrophe of the Mutiny intervened. In 1872 the question was again discussed, and the principle of our Bill was only rejected in the Legislative Council by a single vote. (Hear, hear.) But since 1872 circumstances have greatly changed. In 1872 the argument of those who advocated these principles was, "The time is not far distant when native gentlemen who have entered the Civil Service will fill the judicial posts and when it will be improper and unjust to prevent them exercising full jurisdiction over all that might be brought before them." Then that time is prospective possibility. That time has become a reality. Some of those gentlemen had risen to these high posts, others were likely to rise to them shortly, and they put to us the direct question—"Are you or are you not going to establish a footing of equality with the European rulers of the Civil Service in this respect?" (Hear, hear.) How were we to answer that question? The Act of Parliament told us that there was to be no distinction of race or of religion. Lord Salisbury, in the despatch with which they sent out that Act of Parliament to India, written of course with the approval of her Majesty's Government of the day, said its meaning was that there was henceforth no such thing as caste in India. (Cheers.) How would you have answered this question? I fancy if I had refused that demand I should not have been here to-day. I fancy you would not have done me the honour of giving me this welcome if I had adopted such a policy. (Cheers.) That is the broad history of the case. We certainly endeavoured in the Bill as we first introduced it to place the matter upon a footing which would necessitate no further change, but I was always ready to listen to any suggestions or arguments with regard to the details of the measure and to make any alterations in it calculated to give contentment to those who felt an honest objection to it so long as I was not called upon to abandon the principles by which I thought I ought to be guided. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, to that principle I firmly adhere. (Cheers.) That principle was affirmed in the Bill when it was passed, and with respect to the final arrangement which was made, and which enabled that Bill to pass without the active opposition with which it was previously threatened, the arrangement ultimately adopted was one which I had myself suggested to my colleagues several months before. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore no concession to clamour. It was an arrangement which I thought fair and right, which I thought calculated to give complete satisfaction even beyond the reasonable claims of those members of the European community who were excited on the subject. The majority of my colleagues thought this small concession to Englishmen who always possessed in India much larger jury rights than natives, would lead to demands for the general adoption of the jury system in India. I cannot say that I myself shared that objection. I think that the jury system in India may fairly and judiciously be gradually extended. Some steps in this direction have already been taken since the so-called Ilbert Bill was passed. Further steps, I believe, are likely to be taken before very long, and it rests now entirely with the executive Government, who have it in their power without further legislation to remove the distinction that exists at present in regard to this question and to extend the jury system by means of the powers which the local Government already possess. Gentlemen, there are many other questions of great importance which engaged the attention of the Government of India during the five years I was in office. There were questions of great importance relating to the land. I took the constitutional charters of India as they may fairly be called, as my guide, and endeavoured to conform my conduct to their prescriptions, and ever steadily to act upon those wide principles of equal justice which breathe throughout them. (Cheers.) There are two schools of India policy. The adherents of the one are so full of the thought that it is necessary that the British Government in India should be strong, that they are apt to place exclusive reliance upon material strength, and believe that so long as that is preserved and the peace which it enforces is maintained, England has fulfilled all her duties to India and all will be well. Those who belong to the other school, of which I am a disciple—(cheers)—while they fully recognise the necessity in the circumstances of India of maintaining a strong government, and while they admit that it is the most fundamental though not the highest duty of the British Government to maintain the peace of the land, contend that if England were to rely upon the strength of her armies alone for the maintenance of her rule she would neither permanently secure her government nor adequately fulfil her great responsibilities. (Cheers.) I will not now enter upon the controversy of which we have heard so much in late times, of the extent to which India can properly be called a conquered country, because the question with which we have to deal is what is our duty to India now rather than the means by which our power in that country was acquired. But I would recommend those who are inclined to rest their policy upon the exclusive theory of conquest to lay to heart the views expressed with so much ability by Professor Seeley in his recent book upon the expansion of England. Whatever may be the true reading of the wonderful history of our Indian dominion, of one thing, at all events, I am sure. God has not given us that dominion that we should use it for selfish purposes of our own—(Cheers)—but that we should make it an instrument of promoting to the utmost of our power the highest welfare of the many millions entrusted to our care. We are trustees for them, to impart to them our best gifts, to make them partakers of the civilisation of which we are so proud, and to labour for their advancement in every way. The task is hard, the responsibility is great. It seems to me that if ever there was a time in which England ought to lend all her energies to perform the task and to fulfil those responsibilities that time is the present. (Cheers.) I am not afraid of aggression from without if we have a loyal and contended people within—(cheers) but if we refuse to look at the real state of things and to recognise the results of our own acts; if we disregard and discourage the men whom we ourselves have educated, and render them, instead of our loyal supporters, our scarcely concealed opponents, if we shall open wide the door to hostile intrigue, and shall in the end undermine the foundations of our power. (Cheers.) To suppose that England can rule 250 millions of men by the sword alone is blustering folly. (Cheers.) If we adhere firmly to a wise and righteous policy we can, I believe, secure the loyalty of the great body of the Indian people. Every address which was presented to me upon my leaving the country contained warm expressions of attachment to the British Crown. (Cheers.) The reverence for the Queen is real and deep. It rests with those who guide our Indian policy whether these feelings shall be strengthened and maintained or whether they shall be destroyed. I have the fullest confidence that under the administration of my distinguished successor they will be preserved and extended. (Cheers.) It only remains for me once more to tender to you my heartiest thanks for the cordial welcome which you have given me. I feel very deeply this mark of your regard and confidence. It will increase my zeal and determination to fight strenuously for the remainder of my life under the old banner of the Liberal cause—(Cheers)—and end among the trusty followers of our great leader Mr. Gladstone—(loud cheers)—whose confidence I esteem in the highest honour to have enjoyed, and for whose constant support throughout my whole Indian administration I shall ever feel deeply grateful. (Cheers.) I rejoice that during my absence from England some two millions of my fellow countrymen have, after a sharp struggle, received the full rights of citizenship—(cheers—and that the appears every probability that the work of Parliamentary reform will be carried yet further, and that a substantial amendment of the existing distribution of electoral power will ere long be effected. These great changes seem to me to constitute, in the language of these days is often called a new departure in English politics. They will impose upon us all new duties —(hear, hear)—upon those who have hitherto been the depositories of political power no less than those who now for the first time are permitted to share in it. The new condition of affairs will give rise to new measures, but the old principles will, I trust, maintain their sway. (Cheers). I doubt not that as time goes on our political opponents will adopt one by one the measures we have and have carried, when by our labours their adoption has become inevitable. But I earnestly trust that the Liberal party will ever remain the pioneers of political and social progress, and in the ranks of that party I shall always be found (cheers.)

Mr. James Kitson then gave the toast of "The Houses of Parliament."

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, who was received with cheers, said: It has been the hard duty of other rulers—and there have been great and devoted rulers—to have to take measures which certainly impressed the fears of the Indian people, which will be very great losses of their respect. But the opportunity has been given to Lord Ripon, and he has seized it, to win their affections and gain their hearts. (Cheers.) Other governors have extended English rule; he has been able to make it more popular. (Cheers.) The Empress of India has at this moment thousands —I may almost say millions—more subjects in India who regard her with something like the same affection as those which we feel for our Queen. And why? Because Lord Ripon has made use of his opportunity. There are some who say that our rule is endangered by this action. After the speech he has made to-night I need not dwell upon that. You are convinced that that is not the case; but, on the contrary, it is my belief that the permanence of our rule has been made much more likely to endure by the wise policy of recent years. I have said before, and for this reason, which he has so well stated, that the strong men, the intelligent men, the men to whom we have given the new life and the new ideas, the western ideas and of some part of Western civilisation, feel that they can live for a rule which is lasting, whereas until lately they began to doubt whether that civilisation was not given them to be merely a mockery and a sorrow—merely to make them discontented with what they were not allowed to share. (Cheers.) And if his opponents had succeeded, and if he had been unable to show that the proclamation of the Queen was a reality, and that we were determined to act upon it, we should have had, in addition to all the other difficulties we have to contend with, these strong and intelligent men, naturally and reasonably opposed to our humiliation in India, and hoping that the time would come when we shou id depart. I will not detain you any longer than for one moment. I see so many of the gentlemen of the press present that I want them to kindly take down what is of far more importance than any words that I have spoken. I am not, however, alluding to attacks that have been made upon Lord Ripon's administration either in England or in India. In England they will be quickly forgotten and will be merely looked back upon as a sort of literary curiosity, in the same way that the attacks upon Lord Macaulay were. In India they have been answered by the Indian people. But in 1858 he begged you just to put yourselves in the Indian point of view—see how Lord Ripon's administration has been considered by the natives of India. I think you will see it in the few words I am going to read to you. At that memorable meeting—I should think the most enthusiastic public meeting that was ever held in India—at the Town Hall in Bombay, just before Lord Ripon's departure, a Mohammedan gentleman, (Hon. Budrudin Tyabji) of high rank and independent standing, moved a resolution of gratitude, and he did it in these words:—Composed, as we ourselves are, of a thousand and one races, we are concerned not with the race question possibly so much as if Can we, then, feel otherwise than grateful to a Viceroy who has adopted and has acted up to the lofty maxim, 'Righteousness exalteth a nation'—(cheers)—who has given to the people the blessing of self-government, who has restored freedom of speech to our vernacular press, who has removed our race distinctions and disqualifications as far as practicable, who has revived our expiring arts and industries, who has encouraged our local trades and manufactures, who has placed the education of our people upon a far broader and firmer basis than has ever been the case before, Lord Ripon's name has already become a household word in India, and it is already deeply engraved in the hearts and affections of the people. It has already become a symbol for all that is pure, just, generous, sincere, and elevating in the feelings of England towards this great empire." (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also responded for the House of Commons, in a speech mainly of a congratulatory character upon Lord Ripon's successful administration of Indian affairs.

Lord Ripon visited next morning the Yorkshire College at Leeds, and thanked the Council, professors, and students for having elected him their President during his absence. Then, returning to Ripon, the noble Marquess received an address of welcome

BANKS

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September 15, 1884

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FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
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From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
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From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
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Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
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Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...

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From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
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	Per doz quarts.	Per doz pints.
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	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
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Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
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Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ..	" 6 0
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Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
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Asparagus	"	2 8	" ...	
Cut Asparagus in Water	"	1 6	" 0 12	
White Pickled Cabbage	"	...	" ...	
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Young French Beans in Water	"	0 12	" 0 7	
Cellery	"	0 14	" 0 9	

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Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...	
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New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
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Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with Fret finger board	30 0
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Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board	20 0
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ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

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Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

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Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1½d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

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WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
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Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

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WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
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CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, hoop, American pattern	15 0
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Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
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Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
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Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
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Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

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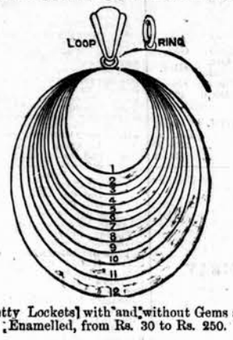

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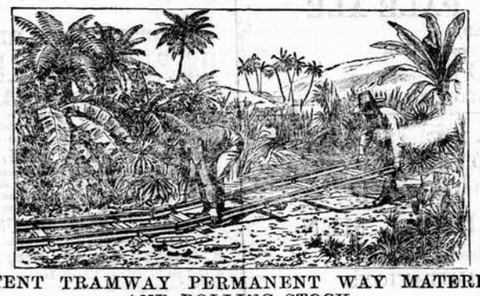

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